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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918.

VOL. IV NO. 285 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
3rd Decr.	Mongolia	19000	....	..
12th ,,	Khyber	9020	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagova	7000	....	....
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Jany	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Moultan	10000	....	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	....
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Nov.	Novara	7000	Moolton *	10000
15th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Sa brir	9000
25th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	19000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
6th March	Malta	7000	Kaisar-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 29th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
2nd Dec.	Palamcotta	Persian Gulf extra
2nd Dec	Lhasa	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi
2nd Dec.	Dilwara	E. and S. Africa via Mormugao and Seychelles
5th Dec.	Linga	Karachi direct.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

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1st class Rs. 600
2nd class Rs. 510.

Return.
First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035.
First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
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Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	S. Shimobara	4625	16th Nov.	29th Nov.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	20th. Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata....	4166	20th. Dec.	1st. Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th. Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Sado Maru	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	3rd Dec.
Awa Maru	4496	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.
Kanagiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec.
Europa Maru.	3078	....	24th Dec.	1st Jan. 17

For Freight apply to

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Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		30th Dec.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,036	480	790
Liverpool	600	96	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	946	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

S.S. Asia Maru, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

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THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

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FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,964 tons, on or about 10th December.

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
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Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

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Mouritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

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Manager.

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Established 1880.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 26,760,180

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Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
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Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Singapore	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Bankers to the Government in Basra.)

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Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra, Amara.

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Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £255,000

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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

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Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,24,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVEDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

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42, Medowa Street, BOMBAY.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

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ADMIRABLE SITUATION

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Facing West.

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A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH NOV., 1916, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of Nov., 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansions," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, handsome cabinets, one lot different code books, stamping books, etc., corner cabinets rich carpet, pictures, engravings, fancy flower vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, book cases, sofas, chairs, ice, chest, chest of drawers, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Properties at Gopi Tank Road, Upper Mahim.

On MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Nanabhoy F. Mama Esq., Vakil for Bai Hirabai daughter of Kersondas Ladha, the Transferee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vithoba Mahadev Bhatkar and another in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Transferee under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 21st day of December 1915 and made between Puribai daughter of Ragowji Ramji of the one part and the Vendor of the other part the following landed properties viz:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground in an Oart called Paski or Pachki together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Gopi Tank Road on the Eastern side thereof and Upper Mahim without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 216.33 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 4253 and New Survey Survey No. 1/150 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 5636 and Street No. 112 in the name of the said Mahadev Manaji Bhatkar deceased and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Krishnaji Ghosale and partly by the property formerly of Narayen Harri deceased, on or towards towards the West partly by the property of Bodlya Ganooji Hatisker partly by an open vacant ground and partly by the property of Bhawoo Parkar on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Baji Parkar and partly by that of the late Dhanaji Haldankar and on or towards the North by the private passage and beyond that the property of the said Mahadev Manaji deceased now of the Mortgagors hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground in an Oart called Vantam together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Gopi Tank Road on the Eastern side thereof at Upper Mahim without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 165.50 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 4395 and New Survey No. 144 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 5672 and Street No. 148 in the name of the said deceased Kasibai Gopal Thalki and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the property lately of Hari Vallabh Balgovind and now of Babaji Nana Tardy on or towards the South by the wall of the Oart of Moosa Manla and on or towards the North by an open vacant ground and beyond that the property of the late Abaji Chawan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Nanabhoy F. Mama Esq., Vakil for the Transferee of the Mortgagee at his Office at "Motilal Buildings" No. 2, Khetwadi Main Road. Opposite the Small Causes Court or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th November, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD PLAIN AND CARVED HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM THOMSONS OF MCKENZIE SAW MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. Wilham Thomsons of McKenzie Saw Mills, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the ground floor of the Grants Building, Sassoon Dock, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well known makers, consisting of dining table, handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, handsome Chesterfield sofas and chairs, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, iron cots, flower vases, sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by S. ROSE & Co., wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, Durrie and old Persian carpets, table ornaments, bead chicks, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of the late Mr. William Thomsons of McKenzie Saw Mills.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th November 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

SALVARSAN, NEOSALVARSAN AND GALYL Intravenous injections. Rare opportunity moderate charges MALARIA—Guaranteed radical cure by SALVAN (pills or injections). Apply F. ROLLIN & Co. Dhobitalau. 6033

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc., Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

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WANTED—STUDENTS for The Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particular apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5975

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FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories, Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.

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WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced agents to represent INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD., in all important towns in Bombay Presidency on monthly allowance varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 besides a consolidated travelling allowance and liberal commission on business introduced. Monthly business guarantee not needed, yearly guarantee will do. The selected candidates shall have to furnish reliable personal security. Apply immediately with full particulars of past and present occupation to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 810

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE as 1st ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60. State second language and voluntary subjects. Apply to the Undersigned.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
November, 1916.

N. N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman, M. School Board, Ankleswar. 6099

WANTED—A young man (single) of good education and address, as Engineer to represent European Firm. Must have knowledge of Oil Engines and Constructional Work. A slight knowledge of Sanitary Engineering would be an advantage. Apply with full particulars of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6112

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the State SUPERINTENDENT of Revenue Survey. He must have knowledge of Survey and demarcation of Forests. Pay according to qualifications.

Applicants must state caste, age, qualifications, experience of service and terms expected.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.

Huzoor Office.
Devgad Baria.
29th November, 1916. 6065

SALLE FRANCAISE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, resumes charge of the FRENCH ROOM, now opened to members on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 6 to 8 p.m.—conversational practice, lectures, lending library musical and theatrical evenings, membership of the Alliance Francaise de Paris and of the Touring Club de France.

On SATURDAY, 2nd December, at 6 p.m., a meeting open to non-members will be held, presided over by MONSIEUR H. MARTIN, CONSUL FOR FRANCE, who will distribute a number of medals offered by the Alliance Francaise of Paris to the devoted and disinterested French Room workers. A short programme of music and recitations has also been arranged.

WANTED

WANTED.—A TYPIST, knowing general Office work. Apply sharp to CURSONDAS & Co,. 24, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 6132

WANTED—CLERK knowing Type-writing, should apply in own handwriting Salary Rs. 25-3-40 to Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6124

WANTED—A SMART CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing accounts Pay according to qualifications. Only experienced need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 383, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6127

WANTED—A COMPETENT DYER and BLEACHER for an up-country cotton Mill. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 6087

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 600/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

CHEAP CYCLE TYRES and TUBES, British and Best. For prices write to:—

MALAVIYA BROS & Co., Rajkot, or Bombay, Agents:—

VORA BROS. & Co.,
6034 Mansur Building Princess, Street.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—Some decent and airy flats on the ground and fourth floors of the Raja Bahadur Motilal's Grant Buildings at Lamington Road. Apply to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo. 5829.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS AMENDED BY THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL (Amendment) ACTS UPTO 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pusuant to Section 297 (1)b of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act upto 27th September 1916 that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of January 1917, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of a portion of the public street known as Portuguese Church Road (Mahim) from Portuguese Tank to its junction with Dadar Road and Lady Jamshedji Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1916.

P. W. MONIE,
Ag: Municipal Commissioner,
6129 for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SCRIP for SHARES Nos. 6898/6902 of the Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. MATHURADAS HARGOVANDAS has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the Scrip in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

MATHURADAS HARGOVANDAS,
c/o Harjivandas, Amerchand's Shop,
Maharajwadi, Bhuleshwar.
Bombay, 29th November, 1916..
6126

Established 1890.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

WE have been appointed CHIEFS AGENTS of the above Company to transact MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS in BOMBAY and are ready to accept business at TARIFF RATES.

LANGLEY & CO.,
Oriental Building,
6131 Hornby Road, Fort.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1916 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To sanction gratuities to two old servants of the Company and the widow and children of one deceased for their long and faithful services.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd November to 6th December 1916, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholdes.

By order of the Directors,
Thos. D. MOORE, Chief Agent.
Bombay, 22nd November 1916. 6035

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1916.

No. 7920-W.—It is hereby notified for the information of the British Companies and Merchants who claim from the Procurator to the Government of Portuguese India the delivery of goods from the cargoes of the enemy ships seized at Marmugao that they should apply to the Government of Bombay for certificates of British nationality. Applications should be accompanied by solemn declaration in the following forms.

In the case of a Limited Company, the form should be as below:—

(For Limited Company.)

DECLARATION.

I
*Or as the case may be. at , residing
*Manager of
, do solemnly
the
and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. That the delivery of the goods part cargo *ex* S. S. (formerly) now at Marmugao, the particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, has been claimed by the from the Procurator to the Government of Portuguese India.
2. That the is entirely a British concern, and that it is incorporated in
3. That all the Directors of the are natural born British subjects and that their names are as follows:—
4. That the is not carrying on business in enemy territory and that none of the Directors is resident in an enemy country.
5. And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	General contents.

Subscribed and declared at Bombay before me this day of 1916.

Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

Signature of Declarant.

In the case of a private firm, the following form should be used:—

(For private firm.)

DECLARATION.

I
*Or as the case may be. at , *partner in the firm of , do solemnly
and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. That the delivery of the goods part cargo *ex* S. S. (formerly) now at Marmugao, the particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, has been claimed by my firm of from the Procurator to the Government of Portuguese India.
2. That my said firm is entirely British, that its head office is situated in and that the partners in it are as follows:—

(All the names to be set out in full.)
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

and that I and all the said other partners in my said firm are natural born British subjects.
3. That my said firm is not carrying on business in enemy territory and that none of the said partners is resident in enemy territory.
4. And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	General contents.

Subscribed and declared at Bombay before me this day of 1916.

Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

Signature of Declarant.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMKRISHNA ROWJI JAVALE, has contracted to sell the land, hereditaments and premises known as Plot No. 12, admeasuring about 775 square yards, out of the whole piece of land admeasuring 6,600 square yards agreed to be purchased by him from Maria Esperance Valles and described in the schedule hereunder written to our client MANJIBHAI KHODA. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Hasali Taak Road Dadar without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,936 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the properties of Donaji Ramji and Babu Senoy on or towards the South by the public road on or towards the East by the property of Jagannath Amratrao and on or towards the West by the property of Raghoba Bhorkar and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 42-42 and New Nos. 3545, 3557 Old Survey No. 273 and New Survey No. 1431 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 4189, 4190(1) 4190(2) and Street Nos. 550, 551, 551A.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1916.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
6130 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MOTIBAI daughter of KACHRABHAI DEWAKAR, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Spinster.... Deceased.

Bai VALIBAI, daughter of LOONA UKERDA, of Bombay Rajput Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole executrix named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 23rd day of Nov., 1916.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
6128 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership firm of SHAMJI ANANDRAO & Co., which carried on business as Indent Merchants and Commission Agents and had their office at No. 25/29 Church Gate Street, Fort, in which our client Mr. SHAMJI PASSU and Mr. ANANDRAO BHAU were partners, has been DISSOLVED as and from the 1st day of November, 1916, and that the said Mr. Anandrao Bhau has taken over all the liability of the said partnership firm, and he is now carrying on the said business in the said name at the said place on his own account with which business our client has now no concern, and for the debts and obligations thereof, our client will not be responsible.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1916.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO..
6128 Attorneys for Mr. Shamji Passu.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1095 of 1916.

Messrs. LALCHAND CHHOGMAL, a firm, doing business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Plaintiffs

v.

1. NOPA DOONGAJI
2. HANSRAJ NOPA, and
3. SANKALCHAND NOPA, all of Pachora Zilla Khandesh, Marwadi Hindus carrying on joint family business at Pachora under the style of Nopa Doongaji. ..... Defendants.

To

Sankalchand Nopa the 3rd Defendant,

TAKE notice that the above suit is filed against you and others praying judgment for Rs. 12,780-11-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 26th day of October 1916, till judgment and costs and interest on judgment.

And take notice that the Court has by an Order dated the 16th day of November, 1916, authorised service upon you of Writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a duplicate copy thereof in the Court house and by insertion of the notice twice in "Bombay Chronicle" and twice in "Bombay Samachar."

And further take notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of December 1916, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merit of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1916.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 21st day of November, 1916.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM and LALJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

6110

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 53. Medows Street.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MOUNT ROAD PASSAGE IN THE NARIELWADY OART ABUTTING ON THE MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginvala, Attorneys ffor Messrs. Ratanji Vanmali Mistry, Bhikhabhai Vithal Mistry, Karsondas Jivandas Mistry, and Gopal Vithal Mistry the Surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Govind Dullabh Mistry and the said Mr. Bhikhabhai Vithal Mistry as the Co-proprietor with the said deceased of the premises intended to be sold, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1916 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises put up for sale by public auction the property described in the Schedule hereunder given.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of leasehold tenure containing by admeasurement 397 square yards or thereabouts (though according to Collector's Bill 418 square yards) situate lying and being at Mount Road passage in Narielwady Oart Mazagaon outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 16984 and new survey No. 10/3711 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 5012-5006 and Mount Road Passage Street Nos. 21, 15 and bounded on the East by the property of Naroba Manekji on the West by a public passage, on the North by a public passage, and beyond that by the house of Govind Pandurang and on the South by a passage and beyond that by the house of Chintoba Manekji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Messrs. Rustomji and Ginvala attorneys at 373, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The said property is situated in the vicinity of the New Timber Market opened at the Junction of the Victoria and Mount Roads, Mazagaon, and at a little distance from the Reay Road Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company's new Harbour Lines.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1916.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to Rajahs, Nawabs, Princes and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to Decorate their Halls, and Drawing Rooms and also Good for Museums.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very valuable, rare and especially selected Artistic Coloured Marble, Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures, and Onix Marble of various sorts Pedestals, Life Size Coloured and White Marble, Hall Figures, specially made by well-known Artist, and also very Rich Gold Coffee Set, Real Venetian Glass Vases and Gold Gilted Electric Hall Figures, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the shop lately occupied by Sincera Watch Co., near West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale), by order of the concerned:—

NOTE.—We recommend to the public to view, the same as they are very rare articles.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboards by Dewji Canji, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chair by Dewji Canji, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown press, large screens, flower vases, marble top tables, teapoys, hatstand, easy chairs, book cases, two Jost fans, iron double bedsteads, meatsafes, cane chairs, bath tubs, carpets, etc., etc., the property of E. R. Leefe, Esq., and others.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred landau, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
G. I. P. RY., ETC.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 694.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE TWO-STORIED BUILDING AT THE BELLASIS ROAD TRAM TERMINUS OPPOSITE THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th Nov. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the owners, sell by Public Auction the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent and containing by admeasurement 60 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, Collector's New No. 9048, Survey No. 4-4767 New Survey No. 3795 together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 684 Street Nos. 30, 32, and 34 situate lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North-East by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the South-East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public Road and on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhai Jamsedji Mistry.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government renewable lease hold land situate at Bellasis Road within the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 406 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the North-East by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the South-East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road and on or towards the North-West by the property of Dossabhoy Jamsedji Mistry which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 2848 Collector's New No. 17035 Old Survey No. 1-4367 and New Survey No. 1-3795.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to N. C. Dalal, Esqr., Attorney for the owners at his Office at Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

NOTE—The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th November, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th November, 1916.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE

OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS etc.,
PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

A visit earnestly solicited

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI
WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE
ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
WILL BE HELD
IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
FRIDAY, 1st December, 1916
at 5-15 p.m.
HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON
will preside.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
LAST TWO LECTURES
BY MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.
The Artist-correspondent who has been in every war, big and small, since 1871. Not only is he the greatest battle-painter alive to-day, but Mr. Villiers is personally acquainted with every Monarch in Europe.
TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
SCHOOLS MATINEE
STUDENTS HALF PRICE.
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
LAST LECTURE IN BOMBAY.
"WITH JOFFRE AND FRENCH AT THE FRONT"
Illustrated by 150 Slides and 2,000 feet of French Official War Films.
TO-DAY IS THE LAST OCCASION TO HEAR A DISTINGUISHED MAN IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS AND ART.
Prices:—Matinee Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 and 4. Night Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8 Re. 1, and Ans. 8.
Seats may be booked at Rose & Co.'s.

THIS EVENING AT 6-45
USUAL CINEMA SHOW.
'HER INNOCENCE REWARDED.'
A splendid film about gold mining. The plot of a lazy man to ruin an honest one; and the triumph of good over evil.

"HONOUR THY FATHER."
A father's dying command was that his daughter should not sell the estate he left her. In spite of her mother's and brother's conspiracies she remained true to her trust.

"THE GALLANT FLAG."
A romance of the American Civil War in which a woman's pity for a wounded enemy soldier wins her a husband.

"TINY TOM AS DOMESTIC HELP"
How a baby boy who acted as footman learned the secrets of his master and mistress and made them his servants.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Re. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE.
CINEMA MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.
THE GREATEST AND STRONGEST FILM PROGRAMME EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY.
(Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies LORD & LADY WILLINGDON and their Party).
(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE).
Great Patriotic Film:
"THE LIFE OF LORD ROBERTS."
SHOWN FOR THIS SPECIAL OCCASION.
ALSO ANOTHER MOST ATTRACTIVE EXCLUSIVE FILM DEALING WITH THE STIRRING TIMES WHEN ITALY WAS IN THE FETTERS OF AUSTRIA.
TWO SPLENDID COMIC FILMS. WHICH ACCORDING TO THE THEATRES POLICY ARE DEVOID OF ANY VULGARITY.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.'S.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.
Bandman Varieties! Bandman Varieties!

FRANK WILLATS
and
LOTTIE POOLE
in their merry Potted Revue
"BITES AND PIECES"
Popular Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas

"THE CHILDREN'S DOCTOR"
An Extraordinary Problem Play
in 2 acts with a fine cast of
PATHE'S CINEMA STARS.

French Official War Films
"CHASING A SUBMARINE"
Unique pictures showing how the French Navy deal with the Hun Submarines.

"MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"
featuring the popular comedian,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

NOTE THE DAY.
If you wish to see a real good exclusive.
SHOWING FROM SATURDAY,
2nd DECEMBER, 1916.
FATAL FINGERS
Founded on William Le Queux's Great Novel.
Undoubtedly the greatest BRITISH 5-reel Photo-play yet produced. Crammed full of incident. Alight with fire, impulse and deed.
Presented by
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
N. B.—A dainty booklet, printed on art paper, profusely illustrated, and containing the full story, can be had at the theatre from to-day.
PRICE SIX ANNAS.

NEW
AMERICA-INDIA
KHETWADY AND SANDHURST ROAD JUNCTION.
'Phone. 2391.
TO-NIGHT.
DUNGEON OF DESPAIR.
(5,000 feet.)
A Social of Fully Coloured Drama.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.
THE HAND OF FATMA
Featuring the beautiful American Actress MISS RITA JOLIVET.
See the torpedoing of the cunard liner
LUSITANIA
by the modern naval pirates.
and get some idea of the sufferings of those on board the P. & O. Liner s.s.
ARABIA
torpedoed in the Mediterranean.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-45.
USUAL HALF RATES.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAB HEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

AMUSEMENTS

BIGGEST OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.
CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.
OUR SENSATIONAL SERIAL "THE RUNAWAY JUNE"
"Runaway June's" smashing success to overpower her husband.
A tremendous feat of tact-tics.
Greatest sensational adventures of a lady
The greatest confusion of like features of
A Detective and "A Man of Mystery"
"RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE"
A highly Interesting and Instructive Serial, teaching the future walks of life.
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Splendid specimen of the art of double expcsure produced by
WORLD-FAMED "RELIANCE."
Specially for
THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—COMMENCING 7—8-45—10-30.
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1 As. 8, 4 AND 2.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The weather has been dry everywhere and the temperature is much lower than usual in North-west India.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.861	Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0	"
Dew Point.....	73.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.827	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4	"
Minimum ....do.....do.....	75.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE,ESE,ENE,NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	137 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	28	m 1	5	30	0	28	m 7	6	18	8
		a 1	53a	28	10		e 6	48a	14	7
Wed.	29	m 1	52	29	8	29	m 7	57	16	9
		a 1	46a	26	4		e 7	36a	15	8
Thur	30	m 2	42	29	0	30	m 8	56	18	10
		a 2	46a	25	9		e 8	31a	17	0
Fri.	1	m 3	35	28	2	1	m 10	9	18	9
		a 3	54a	25	2		e 9	37a	18	5
Sat.	2	m 4	31	27	5	2	m 11	19	18	5
		a 5	12a	25	1		e 10	57a	19	7
Sun.	3	m 5	30	26	8	3	m 0	28a	17	10
		a 6	33a	25	5					
Mon.	4	m 6	32	26	2	4	m 0	31	20	3
		a 8	1a	26	1		e 1	19a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 28	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 29	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 30	(Thursday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 0m.
Dec. 1	(Friday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 2	(Saturday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 3	(Sunday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 4	(Monday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	9th.,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	17th.,	11h. 3e.4m. p.m.
New Moon	"	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th November. 1916. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and Veraval and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal except at Veraval, Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate considerable defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Saugor but in excess at the other stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao; night temperature is in excess at Bombay and Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—Conditions have become settled in the Arabian Sea. Negapatam is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 28th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.0	54.9	78	..	0	—1.40
Do. (27th Nov.)	74.7	56.8	73	..	0	—1.31
Jask	76.6	56.4	26	..	0	—0.26
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	78.7	64.8	49	..	0	—0.32
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.4	44.6	49	..	0	—0.07
Rawalpindi	72.2	38.5	59	..	0.01	—0.22
Lahore	72.5	37.7	74	..	0.02	—0.04
Hissar	73.2	39.2	42	..	0	..
Ambala	72.9	39.1	75	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	71.6	46.9	38	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.5	44.9	37	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	72.6	44.2	45	..	0.01	—0.14
Jhansi	78.4	45.1	69	..	0.72	0.87
Cawnpore	71.2	46.5	68	..	0.20	1.91
Allahabad	73.7	50.7	61	..	0.51	0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.5	38.6	65	..	0	—0.06
Karachi	78.9	56.1	49	..	0	—0.00
Ajmer	70.2	37.2	59	..	0	—0.15
Jaipur	74.0	38.0	45	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	76 8	40.8	47	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	66.7	49.4	56	..	2	—0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.0	44.7	50	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	80.6	57.6	48	..	0	0
Veraval	88.1	66.6	30	..	0	—0.28
Majkoe	82.4	48.0	42	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	81.8	56.0	74	..	0	—0.19
Surat	84.5	66.3	53	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	85.9	59.9	41	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	83.5	49.8	44	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	75.7	45.2	40	..	0	—0.18
Indore	71.6	53.1	81	..	0.86	—0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	70.8	57.3	68	..	2.76	2.34
Saugor	67.8	60.6	78	..	0.32	—0.06
Mowmgabad	66.7	55.4	74	0.06	1.62	1.09
Khandwa	65.8	57.9	80	..	1.08	0.67
Akola	66.5	66.4	86	..	2.42	2.00
Amraoti	85.6	66.8	78	..	0.41	—0.09
Nagpur	85.9	64.7	71	..	2.56	1.88
Chanda	87.1	66.8	85	..	0.03	—0.12
Raipur	84.7	66.6	88	..	2.36	1.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	75.2	90	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	86.6	72.0	89	..	7.25	6.81
Marmugao	82.0	72.0	91	..	3.96	3.46
Karwar	87.6	68.7	84	..	8.49	6.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB...						
Malegaon	82.2	66.4	83	..	1.33	0.92
Ahmednagar	83.4	64.8	82	..	0.62	0.19
Poona	85.0	64.9	69	..	1.91	1.41
Sholapur	86.6	66.1	70	..	8.22	7.38
Bijapur	82.2	64.6	78	..	9.47	8.56
Belgaum	80.1	60.9	72	..	10.67	9.20
Aurangabad	83.6	60.5	54	..	0.58	0.11
Nizamabad(Indur).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	81.8	66.9	83	..	2.44	1.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.3	72.8	69	..	4.75	2.02
Calicut	84.7	72.7	90	..	5.10	0.54
Cochin	89.7	74.7	86	..	2.63	—3.49
Colombo	83.8	71.5	93	..	0.11	—5.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.2	73.1	86	..	10.85	5.92
Bellary	86.6	64.7	75	..	2.17	0.25
Cuddapah	89.1	70.3	84	..	3.49	0.42
Madras	92.3	72.4	68	0.05	14.00	1.87
Bangalore	79.1	60.6	75	..	9.99	7.15
Coimbatore	84.7	65.6	76	..	4.95	1.90
Trichinopoly	88.1	71.9	73	..	1.23	—3.41
Negapatam	85.8	73.3	97	0.20	8.43	—5.92

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th November 1916 was 30.104 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .061 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

40 YEARS BRONCHITIS.
PEPS INVALUABLE TO CALCUTTA SUFFERERS.

The symptoms of bronchitis are tightness or soreness of the chest right behind the upper part of the breast bone, a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat and with this is a very annoying hacking and dry cough. To stop that cough and relieve the tight feeling about the chest, you must get to the root of the trouble by taking Peps.

As the Peps tablet dissolves on the tongue, pure, soothing, and healing fumes are released and pass naturally with each indrawn breath through the delicate air passages straight through the bronchial tubes to the lungs, where the trouble lies. Liquid mixtures and emulsions are swallowed into the stomach and miss the bronchials entirely. Another point, Peps are guaranteed free from harmful drugs.

Mr. H. E. Manuel, of 3, Crope Road, Entally, Calcutta, writes:—"I have been a victim of chronic bronchitis for over 40 years and have tried various remedies. About 3 months ago, I had a particularly bad attack of bronchitis for which I used Peps. I soon noticed after using Peps that the congealed phlegm is expectorated more copiously than with other medicine.

"I am now much better in general health and can sleep well. Peps are certainly a valuable remedy in even the most obstinate and long standing forms of chest troubles, as my own case bears witness."

Peps are sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors at Re. 1 per bottle. By post for Re. 1-2 from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo; Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brooks & Co., Elphinstone Street, Karachi; and E. M. de Sousa & Co., Rangoon. 577

JAPANWALLA
Shaya Amrat
is the best Japanese cure for consumption, asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezin Price 8 annas per bottle.
Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO
290, MASJID BUNDER.

ANÆMIA
(Poorness of Blood)
General Debility → Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy → Pallor
Starved Nerves → Hysteria, "Nerves" → Depression
Overworked Heart → Breathlessness, Palpitation → Exhaustion
Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic.
In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'
Iron 'Jelloids'
Machine Made. No Animal Fat.
enrich the blood—renew vitality
The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard about your IRON 'JELLOIDS' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realised the fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."
A fortnight's trial (Price 1 Rupee.) will convince you.
For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price Re. 1 & Re. 2-0.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... Re. 1 & Re. 2-12.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (containing Quinine) No. 2A. ... Re. 1 & Re. 2-12.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

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XMAS BAZAR
Cannot Fail to Make **Charming & Acceptable Gifts.**

Dainty, Inexpensive Novelties!!!
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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3 GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice
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PEARSE'S COFFEE
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COFFEE
ROASTED BY GAS
AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY
TO BE HAD OF
All respectable Dealers
AND AT
AKERS CONFECTIONERS TERCES **PEARSE & Co.** ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

FROM

KALI PRASANNO CHAKRAVARTI, B.A., KAVIRATNA, Assistant Head Master.

Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.

To

MESSRS. K. P. RAY, & J. P. RAY, BROS.,

DEAR SIRS,

Benares City.

I have very great pleasure to write to you that my eldest brother Sj. Chandra Kishore Chakravarty has been completely cured of Diabetes by using your specific for the same. Last year, our Head Clerk, Babu Narayan Das, was very bad with Diabetes and since he used your medicine he has been quite healthy. It is his wonderful cure that attracted the notice of my brother, who too has been cured within two months and quite completely. This disease is generally described by the physicians as almost incurable, but you have done a great service to the suffering humanity by discovering a cure for this incurable disease. It is only yesterday that my friend Dr. Surendra Nath Mukerjee, L.M.S., enquired of me as to the effects of your medicine and appeared to be very anxious to try it on his brother-in-law, who has been suffering from Diabetes. Believe me. I am very grateful to you for this cure of my brother and I heartily recommend it to all Diabetic patients.

Yours sincerely,
K. P. CHAKRAVARTI.

NOTICE.

Pabu Chandra Kishore Chakravarty suffered from this disease for 5 years in his old age at 60 years. He was unable to walk and talk much. He passed a very large quantity of water, 25 times in 24 hours with excruciating thirst. The first day's treatment reduced the number of making water from 25 to 8 times in a day with sound sleep. The public can ask this firm for the statement written by him.

NOTE.—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

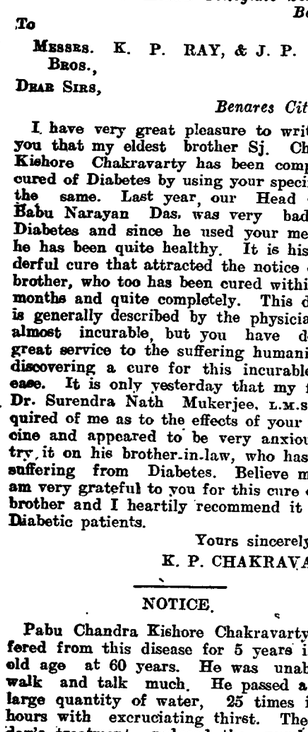
FRESH CONSIGNMENT HAS COME FOR CHRISTMAS.

Messrs. TAJBHOY & Co.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR MERCHANTS

BABIA MANSION OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET

BOMBAY.



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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Nov. 27th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...		8,000
" " " " Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " " of East Indian ...		200
" " Imports		6,000
Mid. Americans		12.51
Egyptian F. G. F.		21.85
New York noon (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	20.91
	Mar.	20.08
New Orleans 11 a.m.	Jan.	20.38
	Mar.	20.68

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

Total Imports	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
November	12.35
Nov.-Dec.	12.34
Dec.-Jan.	12.34
Jan.-Feb.	12.44
Feb.-Mar.	12.52
Mar.-Apl.	12.61
Apl.-May.	12.67
May-June	12.74 +50
June-July	12.74
July-Aug.	12.74
Aug.-Sept.	12.42
Sept-Oct.	11.77
Oct.-Nov.	11.62
Nov.-Dec.	11.57

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
November	12.34
Nov.-Dec.	12.33 +49
Dec.-Jan.	12.33
Jan.-Feb.	12.41 +47
Feb.-March	12.48 +46
March-April	12.56
April-May	12.62 +45
May-June	12.70
June-July	12.70 +46
July-Aug.	12.70
Aug-Sept.	12.33 +40
Sept.-Oct.	11.73 +50
Oct.-Nov.	11.58 +46
Nov.-Dec.	11.53 +46

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	21.35 +35
March	21.30
May	21.20 +30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8.79
" "	Fully Good	8.87
" "	Fine	9.15
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	9.29
" "	Fully Good	9.47
" "	Fine	9.95
" Broach	Good	11.44
" "	Fully Good	11.62
" "	Fine	11.80
" Sclade	Good	8.69
" "	Fully Good	8.87
" "	Fine	9.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
Futures at New York January	20.80—16
" " March	20.95—12
Spot Cotton at New York	20.90— 5
" New Orleans	20.38—56
Futures at New Orleans January	20.27— 8
" " March	20.55+ 1

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 5/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 12th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	5½
Consols 2½%	55⅝

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 27th.

5½% 1925—1928	£83½
4½% 1925—1945	£95⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 27th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid	108
Tone—Strong.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. Karachi Jan-Feb.	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Feb.	28
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	28/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 28th.

DESCRIPTION		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. April 1917.	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	446/7	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	.. 409	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	346	.. ..	340/50
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	338	.. ..	350/60
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..	365/75
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	416/7	.. ..	405/15
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	.. ..	..
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	397	.. ..	390/00
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	381	.. ..	380/90
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	.. ..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	.. ..	405/15
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	.. ..	425/45
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	.. ..	415/25
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	.. ..	400/10

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 28th November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	375	360	348	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	375	362	349	.Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	371	356	343	..1/25th Jan. 1917
	374	350	346	.Ready New Crop
	..	400	380	.Ready New Crop
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	398	378	..1/25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M. G. G. S.	..	..	395	.Ready New Crop
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	410	Ready New Crop
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	417	402	..1/25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	420	405	.Ready New Crop
Karanja (M.G.)	..	418	403	.Ready New Crop
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	422	407	..Ready new crop
Dhamangaum	..	420	405	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Pulgaum (M.G.)	..	429	414	..Ready new crop
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	427	412	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	433	418	..Ready new crop
Nagpore	..	430	415	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	436	421	..Ready new crop
Wardha Hingat (M.G.)	..	433	418	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	410	425	..Ready new crop
	..	438	423	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	400	..	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	..	..	440 1/25th Apl. 17
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	400	385	..Ready new crop
	..	400	380	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	427 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	.. April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	410 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	.. April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	4.0 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	.. April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	444 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	.. April/May
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	446 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	April/May

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 27th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	43 0 0	7 0 0
" White Cawapore 70-80	..	42 8 0	6 15 0
" Karachi Bangla	..	45 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Brown Cawapore	..	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawapore	..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	11 0 0	11 7 0
" Brown Thin	..	10 13 0	11 4 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	..	43 0 0	10 3 0
" Gujar 75-25	..	40 0 0	9 9 0
" Black	..	39 0 0	....
" Gujar 50-50	..	44 0 0	9 4 0
Poppyseed, White	..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	..	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	4 0 0	4 4 0
Cowa	..	31 0 0	4 12 0
Arandia	..	37 8 0	....

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 13 3
Linseed May	12 9 0
Teeseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. ..	10 3 0
" Gujar 75-25 Dec./Jan. ..	9 9 0
" Gujar 50-50 Dec./Jan. ..	9 4 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

Both the Cotton Mill as well as Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained a steady tone to-day and the rates further hardened up.

Cement Companies shares showed some vivacity.

Manganese shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares for December delivery Central India stood at Rs. 2,250.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 322½. Crescents at Rs. 205, Davids at Rs. 530 and Fazalbhoy at Rs. 635.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 260, Indian Bleachings at Rs. 260, Indore Malwa at Rs. 400, and Madhavji at Rs. 1,562½.

Pearls were unchanged at Rs. 450 and Phoenix at Rs. 200.

Simplex advanced to Rs. 525, Standards to Rs. 1,775.

Tapti Valley were quoted at Rs. 562½, Gujarat at Rs. 99, and Ahmedabad Prantij at Rs. 630.

Katni Cement have improved to Rs. 307½, Katni Deferred at Rs. 1,090, Indian Cement to Rs. 390.

Bundi Cement stood steady at Rs. 24½.

Central India Mining have advanced to Rs. 58.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares varied between Rs. 325 to Rs. 330 and the Deferred between Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 1,230.

Bombay Burma changed hands at Rs. 1,060.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,225, while the Preference were quiet at Rs. 1,115.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent Government Paper stood in the vicinity of Rs. 75½ per cent.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds were unchanged the nominal quotation being Rs. 85 per cent.

THE PRUSSIAN STATE RAILWAY.

It is common knowledge that the Prussian Railways have been mainly responsible for the rapid transportation of enemy troops from one front to the other during the war by which means it has been a potent instrument in whatever success has attended enemy operations. A few figures, therefore, regarding the Prussian State Railway, writes "Indian Engineering," will not be without interest in India at the present time. The capital of the State Railway at the end of the administrative year 1914 (30th March 1915), amounted to £634,290,000, showing an increase of £22,055,000, as compared with the previous year. The length of the lines of the Prussian-Hessian Railway system open for traffic amounted to 24,564 miles, showing an increase of 278 miles, as compared with the previous year. The lengths of lines to be opened were to be 338 miles in 1915 and 388 miles in 1916, so that the total mileage open is expected to reach 25,290 miles on 1st April 1917. The additions to the rolling stock in 1914 were: 977 standard gauge locomotives, 1,918 passenger coaches, 586 brake vans, 21,553 goods wagons and 371 motor coaches, the whole representing an outlay of nearly £13,000,000. The total outlay on the rolling stock as it existed at the end of 1914 amounted to about £185,865,000 representing 21.4 per cent. of the capital. As regards gross earnings during the administrative year 1914, including eight war-months (to 1st April 1915), the total amount is not given, but only the statement that they showed a falling off of £14,420,000, of which 17.66 per cent. was in passenger fares and 9.72 per cent. in goods revenue. Against this the receipts for the conveyance of troops rose from £645,000 in 1913 to £2645,000 in 1914, while the receipts for the transport of military goods rose from £403,500 to £5,622,000. A sign of the time was that the amount earned for carrying dead-bodies rose from £43,205 to £72,820. As regards minerals, the bulk of the decrease in receipts was in the coal and coke traffic £4,990,000 as against £6,645,000 in the previous year), while receipts for the transport of lignite showed only a moderate falling off. The total net profit represents 3.59 per cent. on the capital as against 6.39 per cent. in 1913 and 7.17 per cent. in 1912. This year's railway budget amounts to £15,665,000. There are no new branch lines to be built, but 68 miles are to be added to the trunk lines, with two new bridges across the Rhine, at Neuwied and Remagen, respectively. The greater part of the sum included in the budget, namely £10,385,000, is to be spent on new rolling stock and exceeds all previous records.

GERMAN TEXTILE TRADE.

Reports from the German textile centres state that most of the cotton machinery in the various branches of the industry continues to be stopped, and there is no hope of any improvement until the war is over. A great many manufacturers are weaving piecegoods from paper yarns and some measure of success appears to have been achieved. The linen trade is said to be fairly good, but the output is entirely for the Government.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27th.

Bahrein	Bonnet	Jeddah, Nov. 11
Linga	Hirst	Karachi, Nov. 26

Nov. 28th.

Olympia	Andrew	Liverpool, Oct. 9
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh, Nov. 20
Hild	Senderson	Bangkok, Nov. 4
Upada	Butler	Bassein, Nov. 17

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Hild	for	Bangkok
"	Singaporean	for	Calcutta

Nov. 28.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnet, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, which port she had left on the 11th instant, with a general cargo and 36 pilgrims.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain E. B. Hirst, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 26th instant, with a general cargo, 10 cabin and 131 deck passengers.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain A. Andrew, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on the 9th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 20th instant, with a general cargo, horses and passengers.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, 720 tons, Captain M. H. Senderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on the 4th instant, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain R. S. R. Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, which port she had left on the 17th instant, with a cargo of rice.

Tuesday, 28th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Achilbster	Gantle	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Ellawood	Neville	T. M. & Co
F. Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
H. Singaporean	Saunderson	J. M. & Co
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Tela		T. M. & Co
P. D'Negropontes	Dimadis	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Zayani		H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Irrawads	D. S. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Indo Maru	Tashiro	N. M. K. Kaisha
3 Pinemore	Fairclough	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Bandai Maru		M. M. Shirazi
5 Zenovia		L. D. & Co
7 Ataka Maru	Jabsen	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Bloomfontein		W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Pundit		T. M. & Co
15 Bahrein		T. M. & Co
16 Bellview		King King & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia		W. & A. G. & Co
8 Baywert	Clyde	Bice, & Co
11 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
12 Marvado	Farquneson	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Monson	J. M. & Co
Dtu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
Flos-de-Mar	Abou	Stamp
Fultala	Dagge	M. M. & Co
Hild	Senderson	F. F. C. & Co
Lonabla	Karibaile	
Lolaa	Tenssen	T. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Maur	Swan	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nurani	Thomson	S. S. & N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Pluranang	Nicol	M. M. Shirazi
Roose	Baun	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Standard	Johannesson	H. S. Shirstree
Skule	Randes	Ewart Latham & Co
Upada	Butler	M. M. & Co
Yokohama Maru		Y. M.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Morwada (s) 260 cwts. saltpetre, M. and R. Tata and Co.; 1 bale hemp, S. Parmanand; 647 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 5,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1,999 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 2,740 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,940 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 1,080 cwts. cassein, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 400 cwts. kang, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 1,299 cwts. millet seed, A. Durst; 102 cwts. liquorice roots, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 500 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 505 cwts. kismiss, S. Khetsey and Co.

FOR HULL.

Achlibster (s) 111 cwts. linseed, R. S. Forah.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tela (s) 651 cases Indian chutney, Owen and Okell; 187 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellawood (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 15 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 440 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 70 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, K. Devchand and Co.; 150 bales cotton waste, K. Devchand and Co.; 400 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 32 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 59 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Indo Maru (s) 35 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Chapsey and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.

Indo Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 650 cwts. myrabolams, C. Maneckjee.

Indo Maru (s) 500 cwts. old copper scrap, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 60 cwts. seena leaves, D. M. Basrai; 13 cwts. coplate, D. M. Basrai.

Indo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 28.

S. S. Maur, from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—264 pieces teak squares, 14,941 pieces teak scantling, 11 pieces yang squares, 159 pieces takien squares, 3,994 pieces takein scantling, 1,100 pieces tahee scantling, 34 pieces tahee squares, 15 cases shoe blacking.

S. S. Ataka Maru, from Java Ports, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—32,503 bags sugar, 9 bundles leather.

S. S. Singaporean, from Bunder Abbas, Agents James Mackintosh and Co.—91 bundles skins, 4 bundles rugs, 100 cases rose water, 17 cases intestines, 5 bags raisins, 22 bags C. seeds, 27 bags almonds, 5 bundles carpets, 8 cases 155 jottas aseofotida, 392 bags gum, 48 bags almond seeds, 89 bags 13 bundles fish, 1 case ghee, 33 bags pista, 21 bundles attari, 83 bales 186 bundles wool, 421 cases 705 bags 11,573 baskets dates.

S. S. Jehangir, from Jeddah, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—33 cases 3 bundles specie, 56 bundles broken metals, 1 case rubber tyres.

S. S. Skule, from Bangkok, Agents Ewart Latham and Co.—7,052 bundles 15,382 pieces teak scantling, 79 pieces teak planks, 906 pieces teak squares, 249,997 packages teak conversions.

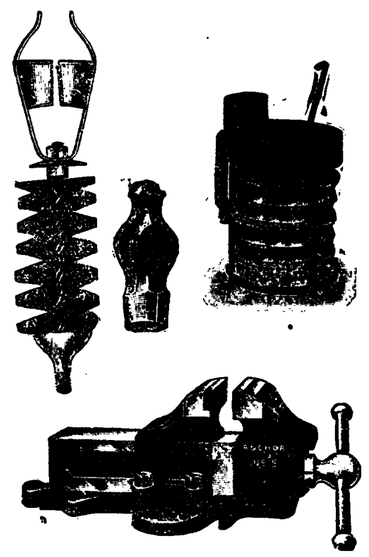
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: WIHROP. TELEPHONE No. 1163.

AMIR BROTHERS,

194-196, NAGDEVI STREET,

BOMBAY.

Shipchandlers, Railway Contractors and Mill Stores Suppliers.



Special Large Dealers in Canvas Manila Ropes, Wire Ropes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels etc., etc. and General Hardware.

GREAT ATTRACTION

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THE PROPRIETORS OF

"CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW-ROOM"

which has lately being opened at 239, Hornby Road, next to Bessho & Co., respectfully invite Ladies and Gentlemen to visit their show-room. Some exceptionally rare articles, in beautiful Fancy Dinner and Tea-sets, Glass, Cutlery, Lamps, Alluminium and enamel-ware, Toys, and above all very rich Plated-ware from best English Manufacturers are presented to the public at

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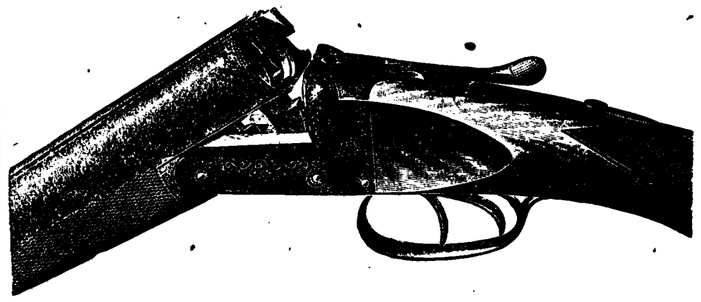

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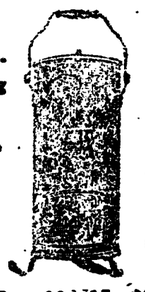
"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes

Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D.

Simplest mechanism.

Any parts separately available.



Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

Prices :—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35

Stand extra.

For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 20th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 4th of Margashirsh Shud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 3rd of Safar, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.; Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Dec. 9.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4 p.m. (B. T.)
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Anthropoligical Society, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

St. Andrew's Day.
Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Annual Installation Meeting, Freemason's Hall, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 1.

Social Service League Annual General Meeting, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

P. & O. Company's steamer Khyber with the outward mails of November, 10th due.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.

Meeting of the Parsi Community in honour of the late Sir Dinshaw Davar, Dadysheth's Fire Temple, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Nov. 29.

433—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Company during week ending December 2nd. Next for duty "D" Company.
434—Company Field Training:—
Detail—Sunday, December 3rd, "H" Company.
Sunday, December 10th, "A," "B," "E" Companies.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station, at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress. At option of Officers Commanding Companies.
435—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
Daily to December 9th, "F" Company (except on December 3rd).
December 11th to December 16th, Cadets.
437—Lectures.—Lectures for Officers, N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following date:—
Monday, December 4th, the Attack.
438—Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
439—Parades.—The Adult Battalion will parade on Saturday, December 9th, at 5 p.m. Companies will fall in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill order.
"A" Company.—Friday, December 1st, N. C. Officers and Non-exempted Reservists will parade at 6-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive uniform without arms.
"B" Company.—To-day, Wednesday, November 29th, Machine Gun Class at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
Friday, December 1st, morning no parade. Night March and Operations. Company fall in at Mahim Station at 9 p.m. as strong as possible.
Details will be notified to members.
"C" Company.—Recruits, Friday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.
Thursday, Company parades, at Headquarters, at 6-15 p.m. Drill order.
"D" Company.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.
"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Parade at Headquarters on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section.—Parades at Headquarters to-day, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.
"G" Company.—Company parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, November 30th. Uniform shirts and shorts.
Recruits will attend the above parades.
"J" Company.—Tuesday, December 5th, Compulsory Company parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (Kilts). Every man to attend. Recruits will fall in with No. 1 Section.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Nov. 28.

No. 372—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 26th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergeant E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Sergeant W. Grimshaw.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Corpl. E. S. Meyer.
No. 373—Parades.
Wednesday, 29th, at 7 a.m. at Colaba, D. R. F. Specialists and Class.
Friday, 1st, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15-pdr. section gun drill.
Friday, 1st, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters, Instructions in Scotts Sight.
Saturday, 2nd, 4-45 p.m. at Mahaluxmi, B. C.'s staff, G. G. Cs., G. Cs. Layers, to prepare for action.
Saturday, 2nd, 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi, Battery drill 6in. B. L. C.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Battery Drill on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.
No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
No. 2 Section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.
No. 376—Leave.
No. 1432 Gunner A. G. Bazley, No. 1 Company, B. V. A., is granted one month's leave in India from 27-11-16.
No. 377—Strength.
No. 1765, Tmptr. M. Foox, No. 2 Company, B. V. A., is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 27-11-16 on leaving the station.
No. 378—Appointment.
No. 137 Corporal S. W. Walton, E. E. Company, B. V. A., has been appointed A/Sergt. in command of No. 2 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., vice No. 55 Sergt. F. Kimpton on Government Service.
(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

Will all members who have not replied to the post cards re: the Christmas Tree, forward their replies during the ensuing week to enable the Committee to arrange details.
All rifles in possession of members of Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies should be returned to Headquarters by Thursday, 5 p.m.
Sergeants' Mess:—There will be a meeting of Staff Sergeants and Sergeants at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, December 5th, all are requested to attend as matters affecting competitions will be laid before the meeting.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 4.

1093—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 2nd December, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
"B" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Proficiency Class, Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
Recruits, Wednesday at 6 p.m.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
1094—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
1095—Miniature Range.—Wednesday, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
1096—Leave.—No. 4052 Sergt. J. F. B. Hartshorne "A" Company, is granted one year's leave from 23rd October, 1916.
1097—Move.—2nd-Lieut. and Adjt. A. B. Kearsey will proceed to Panchgani this day (Tuesday) the 28th instant on Inspection duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Band Stand, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Khyber with the outward mails of the 10th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Saturday next.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The English mails per s.s. Mongolia will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Monday the 4th proximo. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub-Office must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), this evening, when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Virtues of the Famous Men" in Marathi.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

The second of the series of lectures in French will be delivered this evening by Mr. L. G. Khare, in the rooms of the Cercle at 6-15 p.m. on the "Development of the French Tragedy."

AN ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Roman Catholic employees of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Chief Constructor's Department, will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass on Sunday 3rd December 1916 at 9 am. (S.T.), in the Gloria Church, Byculla.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague on Monday, Market reporting one attack and one death, Byculla one death and Esplanade and Kamatipura one attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 73, against 57 on the corresponding day of last year and 50 on that of 1914.

HINDU DIVISION, ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Dhrangadhra, one of the patrons of the Division, was pleased to visit the Headquarters and inspect the Division on Sunday last. His Highness expressed his entire satisfaction at the smart and efficient personnel of the Hindu Division and was very much pleased to see the boys of the Junior branch go through their physical training exercises. Afterwards the Maharajasaheb was garlanded by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas and appropriately thanked for the interest that his Highness took in the institution.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The Honorary Secretary announces the following donations received in aid of the above Institution:—Sheth Tricumjee Jeewandas, Rs. 501; Sheth Gordhandas Khetshi, Rs. 501; Shri Motina Dharamna Kanta through R. B. Hirachand Nemchand, J.P., every year, Rs. 325; Sheth Ramji Kanji, Rs. 76-5, for maps and Rs. 25 as Dewali contribution, Rs. 101-5; Sheth Lalji Virji for grain, Rs. 101; Sheth Kersondandas Natha for grain, Rs. 100; in memory of the late Sheth Gordhandas Khatao through his sons Tricumdas and Tulshidas, Rs. 100; Sheth Pragji Soorji for milk at Rs. 2-8 per day, Rs. 77-8; Sheth Ruttonjee Jeewandas for feast, Rs. 64-6-3; a Lohana gentleman for feast, Rs. 62-0-3; Sheth Tricumdas Cooverjee and others, Trustees of Sheth Velji Narpal and Co. for school materials, Rs. 51-12; Sheth Vurjeevundas Tarachand as Dewali contribution, Rs. 31; Sheth Jhaverchand Dahyabhai every year, Rs. 25; Sheth Shivshamal Shivdayal as Dewali contribution, Rs. 25; Sheth Narottamdas Amritlal as Dewali contribution, Rs. 25; Sheth Premchand Babaldas as Dewali contribution, Rs. 25; Sheth Nenshi Tejpal as Dewali contribution, Rs. 25.

SHOCKING DOMESTIC AFFRAY

PARSI TRADESMAN STABBED BY HIS SON.

GRAVE CONDITION OF THE VICTIM.

Hornby Road was the scene of a shocking domestic affray last evening when the son of a well-known Parsi tradesman stabbed his father, during a quarrel, and inflicted serious injuries.

It appears that the wife of Mr. Pherozeshah Dhunjibhoy Shroff of Messrs. Shroff Bros., of Hornby Road, want to the shop about 7-30 p.m. to take her husband and her son Burjorji to the Fire-Temple as yesterday was her birthday. As the father was busy, he asked the son to accompany his mother, but Burjorji did not want to go without his father. It is stated that a dispute then arose about this matter and hot words were exchanged.

Suddenly the son went to a show case, took out a kitchen knife and stabbed the father in the neck, causing two large gaping wounds on each side of the throat.

The police soon appeared on the scene of the occurrence and Sub-Inspector Chitre arrested Burjorji and removed the injured man to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. As his condition was serious, Mr. Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, was sent for and Mr. Pherozeshah's statement was recorded.

Late enquiries at the hospital show that the condition of Mr. Pherozeshah has not grown worse, but is still dangerous.

The son, whose age is 34, remains in custody at the Phaltan Road Police Station, and will be brought before the Magistrate to-day.

CO-WIFE'S DEATH FROM BURNS,

FATHER'S ALLEGATION OF FOUL PLAY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Jainabhai, a Mahomedan girl, aged seventeen years, residing with her husband and two other co-wives at Sion. It appeared that the shricks of the deceased attracted the neighbours, who on running to her room, found her clothes on fire. Her husband and other persons ran to her help and put out the flames. She was however extensively burnt all over her body and she was removed to the Sir J. J Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries in the evening. It further appeared that her father, who is blind, also lived in the same room with her husband Chhotukhan who is a dyer. The deceased's father complained to the Police that he suspected foul play. Chhotukhan said he married the deceased two years ago and was on good terms with her. His three wives were also on good terms with one another. He had no children by any of his wives. The deceased used to go out of her mind about twice a month and he had her treated by several people, including enchanters etc. He woke up on hearing the alarm and threw ashes on her and put out the fire. A box of matches was found under her.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE B. COM. DEGREE AND LAW,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Let me ventilate through the medium of your much esteemed paper, the utmost aggravation of the students of the College of Commerce and Economics, at the rejection of the proposition put forward by the Hon. Mr. Pranjpe before the Senate held on the 17th instant. Were the grounds on which the proposition was opposed justifiable at all?

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said that by passing the proposition the Senate would defeat the object of founding the College of Commerce, which was to give young men necessary training for business career. Now, when a student gets through his B. Com. examination he has got the necessary training he requires for entering into the world of business. In case he goes in for the LL.B. course, he would add to his knowledge of law, and this addition of the knowledge of law, if it would not add to his commercial training would positively go to a large extent to develop his mental faculty; but where is the slightest reason to believe, that the additional knowledge of law would take away the commercial training he has already acquired, and so would prevent him from becoming a successful man of business, and hence would defeat the object of founding the College of Commerce?

Mr. M. A. Khan said that the course of study for the Commerce degree did not provide for that general culture, which the Senate expected in students going up for the LL.B. examination, and which was amply provided for in the course of studies for the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations. Well, I concur with him so far as he said that the drawing up of Profit and Loss accounts, and the preparing of Balance Sheets of Joint-Stock companies could not be included in general culture, but what about other more important subjects? Ought not Regional, Physical, and Economic Geography, Imperial Administration, Political Economy, Economic History, Mercantile Law, etc., to be included in general culture? Students at an Arts College have got to learn many of the abovenamed subjects. If these subjects impart general culture to Arts graduates, how is it to be reconciled that those very subjects, with a couple more, cannot impart if not more, the same amount of general culture to the graduates of Commerce?

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar has aptly pointed out that if the Senate was to consider the *principle* on which the University has acted in the past, he did not think that they could firmly refuse the prayer of the students of the College of Commerce.

I, therefore, consider it, in Prof. Anstey's words, an "unjust stigma" on the students holding the degree of B. Com. to deprive them of their due right of going in for the LL.B. Course. I appeal to the sense of justice of the senators to reconsider this grave problem on which are hinging the destinies of so many leading citizens of tomorrow.—Yours, etc.,

T. D. DOSHI.

57, Fort St., Nov. 27.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT SEWRI.

GATEMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, on view of the body of Nakshed Mangaroo, aged about 30 years, employed as a gateman on the Bombay Port Trust Railway and doing duty at Sewri. Superintendent Stenson led the evidence.

Punchansing, a cabin-man, said his cabin was about a hundred yards from the gate. On the night in question he received a signal from Wadala that a train was coming and signalled from his cabin for the gateman to open the gate. The deceased signalled back with a lamp showing that the gates had been opened for the train to pass. Witness then signalled back to Wadala "Line Clear." Three minutes later the train came through. After it had passed, the fireman came back, the train having been stopped, and reported to witness that a man had been killed at the gate. Witness though that the gates were not opened for the train or that the gateman was killed while he was opening the gate.

Nurkhan Mahomedkhan, the driver of the train, said that he proceeded towards the Alexandra Dock on receiving "Line Clear" at Wadala. Wadala Station was about two miles from the gate in question and it would take witness three minutes to travel that distance. As he came near the gate his engine struck something and he stopped. He ran through the level crossing. The gates were broken by witness' engine. The fireman went to the spot and reported that the gates were broken and the lineman killed. Before he came to the gate witness had seen a lamp at the gateman's cabin showing a green light. He could not say whether it was in the man's hand or on the ground. The four lamps on the gates were not burning before he came up. Seeing the green light near the cabin witnesss went on. He must see the green lights on the gates on either side before he could proceed but on the night he was deceived by the other lamp.

Mr. S. J. Bickers, yard foreman, said he visited the gate in question at 15 minutes to 9 on the night in question, when he found the lamps burning and the deceased on his post. As a train approached an open crossing the driver should see a green light on either side of the line, showing that the gates were open. If he did not see those lights he should pull up the train.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been struck by a train running through unopened gates, that there was no evidence to show how the deceased failed to have the gates opened as he had signalled "line clear." The jurors were of opinion that the driver was blameworthy in having proceeded after he had failed to see the green lights on the gates on either side of the line.

MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

FINAL LECTURE TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Frederick Villiers delivers his last two lectures at the Royal Opera House today, the matinee at 4 o'clock being specially for the benefit of schools, though naturally all may attend who wish. For the farewell lecture at 10 o'clock there should be a large attendance. It has a wide appeal to all educated classes, and apart from the interest of the lecture there is a halo of romance about the lecturer himself, who has been in every war, big or small, since 1871 on behalf of the greatest newspapers in the world.

Mr. Villiers has paid successful visits to Colombo and Calcutta and is off on a tour of the principal cities in India on Thursday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

There was no excitement in the market today for jute mill shares, and although there was some inquiry and prices looked like advancing at the opening, an easier feeling soon made itself manifest with few buyers in evidence. Although there was no weakness and a better tone at the close coals were steady with a moderate trade passing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 17; Bengal 940 to 960; Bhalgora 41-12, 43; Bhulanbarare 46-4, 46-8; Bokaro Jherriah 13-12; Burrakur 35-12; Central Kurkend 40; Empire 13; Govindpur 20-4, 20-8, 20-12; Imperial 11-12; Katras Jherriah 112, 112-8; Kosoonda 31-4; Lakurka 37-8 to 38-4; Minto 42; New Kendah 14; New Keseurgarh 13-8, 13-12; New Beerbhoom 58; New Sinidih 8-4; North Damuda 13-8; Nodiha 15, 15-4; Nowaghur 28-8, 28-12; Peneh River 23; Phularitand 6; Raneegunge 38, 37-12; Royal 5-12; Satpukuria 11; Sejooah 17-4; Standard 45 to 45-10; Sudamdih 6-4 to 7; South Govindpur 9-12; Sutkidh 18-4, 18-8; Upper Pench 13-8, 13-12; West Tetturya 14-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 607; Auckland (ord) 380 to 390; Barnagore (ord) 213, 214, 211, 212, to 215; Belvedere (ord) 607; Budge Budge (ord) 597 x. d., Clive (ord) 260, 261, 259 to 262; Dalhousie (ord) 505; Empire (ord) 60; Gouripore (pref.) 108; Howrah (ord) 475; Kamarhatty (ord) 603 to 609; Kankandrrah (ord) 750; Kelvin (ord) 807; Lawrence (ord) 495; New Central (ord) 580, 581; Reliance (ord) 392; Standard (ord) 601, 606, 600, 598, 599, 598, 599; Union (ord) 765 to 768, 770.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 262, 263; Kalacherra 120.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta City Flour 12-4; 13; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 14-4, 14-8; Mengkibol Rubber 28, 29-8; Port Shipping 25-4; Ryam Sugar 18, 19-4.

Government Paper. 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 75-14 to 76 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-12.

With reference to last week's railway accident at Okpo, Burma, no injury to passengers is reported. The damage is estimated to be big. An enquiry is being held as to the cause of the collision.

A return of persons killed in Burma by wild animals in 1915 shows 7 by elephants, 40 by tigers, 8 by leopards, 6 by bears, 5 by other animals, and 1,558 by snakes. The total is 1,624 persons as compared with 1,879 in the previous year.

BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS

THE ANNUAL GATHERING.

The annual gathering of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps was held on Sunday in the Sukhadwala Building with Mr. Jamnadas D. Dharamsey in the chair. The evening's function began with a prayer and a varied programme was gone through.

The secretary then read his report which showed that the corps had been four years in existence. During the period the corps had done good and efficient work. It was divided into two sections, those over 16 years of age being admitted as volunteers and those below as Boy Scouts.

They had proposed to organise a National Volunteer Corps admitting all classes since the rules of the Bhatia Volunteers Corps did not permit non-Bhatias to join.

Several sympathisers then spoke among whom was Mr. P. K. Telang advising them to sink all caste differences and utilise all their capacities in serving the best interests of the country.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his address the Chairman thanked the Bhatia volunteers for the honour they had done him.

He then said that whatever might be said in favour of retaining the caste differences, he ventured to say that the younger generation had outgrown the necessity for observing any caste restrictions. There had grown among them a spirit of *entente cordiale* and they would not listen to any talk of caste restrictions He did not question the wisdom that conceived the system of caste but he did say that since caste was not now a reality there was no more need for it. It was the spirit of *entente cordiale* of which he spoke that roused in the young men a craving to serve their country submerging all differences.

Continuing he said that the formation of a Volunteer Corps would enable them for the task of serving the Motherland awaiting them in the near future. He advised the young men that they should not enlist as volunteers merely for the glory of it or for appearing nice in their special costumes but for working in the noble cause of the Motherland. The path of service was very hard indeed. Still if they merged all their differences in the national consciousness they would not find the difficulties very great. The gretest trouble to them lay in combating the difficulties arising from the opposition of relatives; for it was easier to fight enemies than to fight friends. When relatives instead of appreciating their good work in the sacred cause of the country, came down upon them and hindered them they should make up their minds and firmly say that nothing would deter them from the service of the Motherland. They should fight the social customs and traditions which were now useless and only hampered the national growth.

He asked the Bhatia volunteers who prided themselves upon being the descendants of Shri Krishna to remember and follow his advice to Arjun on the field of battle: To fight for the sake of duty with his own relatives and friends for the sake of the evolution of the world.

The Divine Will, he said, must be worked out. The Divine Will was that nothing should be allowed to stand between the present and the future that awaited them. So they should not be persuaded to give up the noble work that they had undertaken.

VALUE OF YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Jamnadas disapproved of the prefix *Bhatia* to the Volunteer Corps, which narrowed its scope.

Then he said that it would be a really great day for India if they formed a National Volunteer Corps. That would be not only a help to the various sectional movements but would also be a great pillar of strength to the National Movement so vigorously set on foot at the present day.

"Remember" he said "above all that you are living in times when the value of young men cannot be exaggerated." After referring at some length to the various possibilities of service that were open to the young men, he concluded by quoting Mrs. Besant's words to Young India:—

"There are endless ways of helping if only the spirit is in you. In these works among the poor and the suffering you will learn their needs, understand their troubles and gain a fund of practical knowledge that you can utilise when you go out into the world.

"You see there is work, more work than enough to fully occupy your leisure in these days of preparation. Then, when you go out into the world, you will be ready for the more responsible work, fit to play your part as men.

"Rarely in the long history of the world has youth opening before it a manhood so full of noblest possibilities of achievement. May Ishvara help you to be worthy of it. May the Motherland have cause to be proud of you. Take as the motto for the coming years:—

Be God-loving and Man-serving;
Be pure, be brave, be strong."

SIND BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

Sind collections on behalf of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund up to 11th instant total Rs. 4,86,053. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, the Chairman stated that he had ascertained that Government were now making such generous provision for the war hospitals that very little assistance in equipping them would henceforth be required from the public. The Sind Women's Branch had, however, much work before them in supplying comforts to the troops in Mesopotamia and in meeting calls for assistance for troops passing through and there would continue to be heavy demands on their resources.

The Burma War Fund has now reached over rupees twenty lakhs.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency attended a Diocesan "At Home" at the Bishop's House at 5 p.m., yesterday.

Lady Willingdon will leave Bombay to-day for Matheran and is expected to return on Sunday next.

Mrs. Claude Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Harold have left Government House.

The following dined in the State Bungalow last evening:—

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Sir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Mrs. Brooking, the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Major and Mrs. G. H. Willis, Lt.-Colonel and Miss A. Street, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. N. Kirby, Lt.-Colonel, Mrs. and Miss C. Mackenzie Edwards, Lt.-Colonel C. A. F. Hocken, Commander and Mrs. C. S. Hickman, Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Burns, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Chrystal, the Revd. C. B. Grey Collier, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Moore, Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mrs. Watson, Mr. M. K. Shaikh, Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamasedji Modi, his Excellency and Staff.

The marriage took place at the Calcutta Cathedral yesterday afternoon of Miss Carmichael, niece of the Governor of Bengal, to Mr. E. I. Roddick. The Lord Bishop officiated. A reception followed at Government House. The honeymoon will be spent at Barrackpore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was laid up with an attack of fever for a few days past at Mysore and the latest information shows that his health is improving and there is no cause for any anxiety. The Yuvaraja who was also indisposed, has regained good health.

H. H. the Rajah of Cochin who has returned from his northern India tour, left Madras for Cochin last evening.

The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Law Member, has received news that his eldest son Lieutenant Richard Lowndes, King's Royal Rifles, has been killed at the front.

WOUNDED MADE INSANE BY DRINK FROM SHEBEEN.

UXBRIDGE MAN SENT TO GAOL FOR SIX MONTHS.

For selling intoxicating liquors to wounded soldiers, and also for selling without a license, Frederick Blay, an Uxbridge auxiliary postman, was sent to prison at Uxbridge for six months (the maximum penalty). The house was watched on two nights and a number of hospital patients were seen to enter the house and were served with beer. Defendant admitted that they paid 2½d. a glass for it.

A doctor from a Canadian hospital said the house had been placed out of bounds as so many cases of drunkenness had been reported from it. A large percentage of these troops had to be sent back to Canada, rendered permanently insane through the action of alcohol following shell shock.

The bench asked the police not to relax their efforts in putting a stop to this sort of thing.

Liverpool publicans have been warned of the serious results that may follow repeated disobedience of the Control Board orders. Two houses have been closed for six months by the Board.

THE S. AND T. DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I may inform W. H. G. that I am not an army man and have no prejudice against I. A. R. officers but rather the contrary. At the outbreak of the war a very close relative of mine received an I A. R. O. commission, went to France and was killed there. I have other relatives and connections in the I. A. R. O. and am jealous of its *personnel*.

I will mention one instance of an undesirable man getting an I. A. R. O. commission. He was a warrant officer in the S. & T. He was dismissed from service for irregular practices. He then got an appointment in the Sind Police Department and was dismissed for grave misconduct. He was then recommended for and got a commission in the I. A. R. O. A large number of the staff of the S. & T. memorialized the Q. M. G. against the scandal of this appointment and the reply they got was that the Q. M. G. had nothing to do with his appointment which had been made by the Army Department. W. H. Y. had no need to come to me to supply instances of this nature. If he will look about he will find many in the Bombay Presidency. What about men who are defaulters on the Turf and whose names appear regularly in the W. I. T. C. racing calendar and who hold commissions in the I. A. R. O? What about men who held commissions in the I. A. R. O. who have been convicted of various crimes and sentenced to do time and others who have been dismissed from service and others asked to send in their papers?—Yours, etc.,

CIVIS.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

At a joint meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held on Monday the following resolutions was passed. "That while agreeing with the signatories of the requisition convening the meeting that the article in the "Madras Mail" on the Tilak security appeal, is highly objectionable, it does not consider it necessary to take any further notice of the matter."

The memorial to the late Mr. John Willcocks, Agent, Burma Railways, from 1908 to 1913, was unveiled yesterday at Rangoon. It is in the form of a clock tower standing at the southern entrance to the Rangoon main station and was subscribed for by some two thousand railway employees at a cost of several thousand rupees.

COMMERCIAL **FIAT** VEHICLES.

THE USER

TESTIFIES:—

The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the best LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

We have other makes of Cars here now, but the results are just the same FIATS FIRST EVERY TIME

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Teak and Black Wood Smoothing Planes and Jack Planes, Folding Ladders at reasonable rates.

Wiring installation on favourable terms.

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TONIC SYRUP

Improves appetite and increases body weight.

Re. 1 a Bottle.

PATANKAR MAYDEO & CO.,

GIRGAON ROAD, BOMBAY.

A DROP OF

BIKSON'S OTTO PHULBAHAR

Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents

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(FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)

OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,

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How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?

Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds.

II.

We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston. hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc

III.

Our quality is just oure: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.

Our prices. Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE.

ALL LOTS PURCHASED at the AUCTION which are UNCLAIMED by 3-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 29th November, will be SOLD at the risk of the purchasers.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 29, 1916.

THE EMPIRE IN RECONSTRUCTION.

"It is not often *in* our history that the nation has found time to think. Now, by a curious paradox, while the flower of her youth and strength are fighting for her freedom and her life, the others have a chance of thinking out the best use to which that life and freedom can be put when they are safe once more."—*Report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research.*

The thinking spoken of here does not merely concern the methods of science in education and industry but the entire range of subjects comprised by national and imperial political reconstruction. A certain amount of wildness in current speculations was perhaps to be expected as also the danger of distraction in the proposals to bring about radical alterations in the basis of the imperial system. The school of thinkers represented by the Round Table group and, among others, the writers of a recent brilliant series of articles in the "Times," now published in collected form with an introduction by Lord Milner ("The Elements of Reconstruction": Nisbet and Co., London) have made a conscientious endeavour to discover a synthesis, some unifying principle, whereby a coherent scheme of Imperial political reconstruction may be evolved. It would not be correct to say that however clearly the need for a synthesis may have been grasped, the writers have succeeded in evolving it. We confine our attention entirely to the political aspect of the reconstruction as it bears upon the position of India in the imperial system. It is in this branch of the discussion that one detects much loose thinking and an evident desire to shirk inconvenient issues.

It is taken for granted,—and, in fact, it is the basis of all current discussions and speculations,—that when the war is over, there can be no returning to the old ways whether in politics, education or industrial development. The curious thing is that the writers tacitly assume the possibility of India alone returning to the old ways and that as far as regards her political future she will have to be content very much with things as they are,—a highly centralised system worked by a bureaucracy irresponsible to the people. It seems to be allowed that there must be some change but the precise character of the change is left to the imagination. The utmost conceded does not go beyond a form of words of wonderous sound but little practical meaning. For instance, the plenary admission is made that the present arrangement, whereby Great Britain occupies the position of a trustee minding the affairs of various kindred minors and of various races and communities incapacitated from the exercise of sovereign powers each over themselves, is only a temporary arrangement, and that when we look to a recasting of this complicated system of relationships, Great Britain should no longer be sole director but merely a partner in partnership with its former Dependencies. Admirable sentiments, as far as they go. But we are immediately informed that this partnership is only possible as between Dependencies that are predominantly of British descent but not as between peoples with alien, racial and national traditions. This is indeed qualified by the statement that although the idea of assimilation with the non-British peoples is unthinkable, no less so is the idea of continuing an unending subjection.

What then? All the comfort vouchsafed to us is that the future of the non-kindred parts of the Empire "lies along the line of education and autonomous development to the position of free and equal allies in one great Imperial confederation." That is to say, while the future is left to take care of itself, for the present, the trustee is to continue to administer. That there may be no mistake about the trustee administration, the writers conceive of the good time coming when "our sons" may be able to take up the question of the non-kindred peoples taking an equal and parallel share in a common empire "Our sons,"—or great-great-great grandsons,—will presumably do so in some far-off time unbeknown even to the ingenious gentlemen who have taken upon themselves to cast the Imperial horoscope. Who knows, the non-kindred peoples may shape well or ill! They may develop on lines similar to those in the development of the British communities, or, contrariwise, they may display so essential and incurable a divergence that "our sons" may throw up the sponge in disgust and despair. Is not all this rather beside the point? What "our sons" may do will depend on what we do, at present and the legacy we shall leave them. The writers airily assure us, "We know too little to foretell" which of the two directions indicated above the non-kindred peoples will take. No, we can foretell to a certainty if you tell us what you are going to do at the present. It is in a spirit of funk that the writers relegate the final adjudgment to "our sons," while with the prescription of administering as at present we are asked actively to participate in a scheme of arrested political development. Administering as at present, only one consequence would follow, and that is, development on the lines of essential and incurable divergence that would flabbergast "our sons."

The simpler, and far the more honest policy is to shoulder the burden ourselves, and speed the non-kindred peoples along the lines of healthy and robust development. The fact is, the writers have no clear grasp of the actualities of the Indian political situation, and endeavour to make up for the defect by emitting glittering generalisations. It is not as if we were building upon nothing: a certain system of government and administration has grown up, and its effects and tendencies are clearly perceivable. Few will have the hardihood to assert that things can be kept going as heretofore; that will mean an arrest of political development that is sure to poison the whole current of national life. It will not do to ejaculate pious hopes either. The British have always been saying, "When you are ready to take it back, the land is yours." What is wanted above all things is a clear indication of the lines of educational advance and autonomous development upon which the future of India is to be based. It is not generalisation that will save the situation, but a clear determination to listen to the voice of Indian reason and sentiment, and the wise statesman knows what the voice of India insistently proclaims to be the lowest possible.

THE OFFICIAL REVIEW OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Six months ago we embraced the opportunity, soon after the publication of the Trade and Navigation Return for the official year which ended on 31st March last, to review the principal features of the import and export trade, treasure included, and based our own criticism thereon. And we have now before us the *official* review as prepared by that indefatigable State Servant, the Director of Statistics, Mr. Findlay Shirras. We have already noticed the many important improvements he has introduced in his annual statistical returns. The trade returns are prepared with such care and amplitude of details as to leave little to be desired by unofficial students of statistics. Not only is there an improvement in the manner of presentation, of which the practice of exhibiting charts of the statics and dynamics of seaborne commerce is really most to be appreciated, but the matter also is dealt with in a garb so intelligent and with such a grasp of the statistical facts that the banker and the merchant, as well as the general reader interested in the expanding trade and industries of the country, must express his admiration for such treatment. The annual review for 1915-16 is interspersed with many charts which have a most educating effect for those who have no leisure to run through the hundred and odd pages of observations and statistical appendices.

For instance let us refer to the four charts which preface the report. First, there is the one which exhibits the progress of our foreign trade, treasure included, for the ten years commencing with 1906-07. It is very intelligently sketched showing, (a) the total value of merchandise, next imports, (b) then exports and (c), net imports of treasure. At a glance you can have a complete grasp by means of the coloured lines of interpretation of the rise and progress under each head. More important still, for purposes of the professional statistician, is chart No. 2 which illustrates the progress of the trade, under the same four heads, for *half a century*, say, from 1867-68, when the imports of merchandise were 30 crores and the exports 55! This chart, at once, tells you of the colossal growth of our own trade during the 50 years. Next we have the monthly movements of the trade for the last two years. At page 13, we have another set of coloured presentations having for their object the distribution of the imports and exports in 1915-16 as compared with the pre-war year of 1913-14. One can see at a glance and contrast the trade with the British possessions and Foreign countries during the two periods. But the Director is not satisfied with his kindergarten method of exhibiting our trade in its many aspects and subdivisions. Two more charts illustrate in million £ the course of the import and export trade from 1907-8. Every one of these charts is most instructive and their value will be greatly appreciated by all who are interested in the country's seaborne commerce. It is to be hoped that the annual publication of the statistics of our inland trade will be equally illustrated. The public are mostly blissfully ignorant of the volume and value of our interprovincial trade which has of late run into colossal figures.

Coming to the general remarks, of course, the character of the monsoon of 1915-16 has the prominent attention of the Director. You have here to verify how far the Finance Minister can have his "gamble in rain" in the budget by the light of the character of the monsoon. Mr. Shirras is only giving expression to the commonplace, though of the forgotten, that in this country nothing plays such "an overwhelming part in the trade prosperity of the year" as agriculture, which is the mainstay of the people and the backbone of Indian Revenue. On the whole it was, as we are all aware, not very satisfactory. Indeed, but for the winter rains things might have proved more unsatisfactory with scarcity or famine in certain parts where the rains had previously been deficient. That was the outstanding physical feature. It had its economic influence on our trade movements. The exports might have been not so great as recorded, but the war demanded a larger volume to be shipped of staple articles, such as wheat, cotton, jute, seeds, tea and so on. As, however, we minutely expatiated on these in May last, it would be superfluous and wearisome to reiterate them. More to our purpose is the discourse on the balance of trade. The excess of imports over exports was 61-62 lakhs. A better idea of this excess will be obtained by the figures of the excess of net exports over net imports from the following comparative table:—

	Lakhs of rupees.
1911-12	46.22
1912-13	40.94
1913-14	36.07
1914-15	25.20
1915-16	61.62

It will be seen that 1913-14 brought down the excess, owing to the first year of the outbreak of the war, to 36.07 lakhs; but the following year received its fullest depressing effect. It dwindled down to 25.20 lakhs, so that the big jump upwards to 61.62 in 1915-16, is really satisfactory. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that it was in values that the trade showed such an excess, as the volume of the commodities not only showed no increase but a decrease. The true test of a growing trade lies more in the quantitative character of the commodities produced and exported to foreign countries. Mr. Shirras is perfectly mindful of the fact; accordingly, he truly observes: "It is important specially at the present time, to eliminate in an analysis of the trade returns the effect of the variation in prices." He presents an excellent table showing the values recorded of certain commodities in 1915-16, and as then recalculated at the prices of 1914-15 and shows the following results, namely, an increase in the total turnover, excluding re-exports, of 8.46 lakhs. The actual volume of the trade, however, declined by 4.13 lakhs, so that the price changes accounted for a rise of 12.59 lakhs! In other words, the volume of trade shrank by 1.3 per cent. but the prices rose by 4 per cent.

As to the labour earnings it is stated that there were no fluctuations of a material character except in the tea and brewing industries in Assam and Punjab respectively. The jute and cotton mills were well supplied with labour and there was no very appreciable rise in the wages paid. Both the detailed tables of prices and wages deserve a special study. The monographs on each of the staple commodities of imports and exports deserve a separate review which we hope to take on another occassion. But a word might be said in respect of freights. Indian freights in March 1916 were more than twice the rates that prevailed in the corresponding period of last year and about 1½ times the pre-war rates. The average rate from Calcutta to the United Kingdom was 7 times, from Karachi 10½ times, and from Calcutta to the Far East 6 times the rate that prevailed at the outbreak of the war. Altogether the review is highly interesting and instructive and will command the attention of all those who are engaged in our flourishing foreign trade.

Notes of the Day.

India and the War.

"The Englishman" in a characteristically ignorant outburst on the subject of India's aid in the war, enters upon an ecstatic eulogy of Nawab Saheb Bilgrami's Convocation Address at the Madras University because he suggested that India was not doing enough in the war. It is especially delighted with the Nawab's emphasis on the smallness of India's contribution to the Navy and his appeal to Indians "to give up for a short time some of the luxuries they enjoy and contribute voluntarily and without compulsion anything they can towards the expenses of the Navy." We are afraid that this self-denying ordinance in a country where luxuries of any kind are confined to a very small section of the population, would not go very far in a contribution towards the upkeep of the Navy.

Stupidity or Dishonesty?

"The Englishman" once more trots out the contributions of the Dominions. The Nawab Bahadur, it says,

does not flatter himself, as Sir William Meyer and his flunkeys in the press do, that India is doing all that she can to help in the war. He is conscious, as we all are, that the troops of India have played a proud and noble part in the war, but when he compares the daily cost of the war and the contributions of British Dominions overseas with the spectacle of Sir William Meyer raising his petty loans of four or five millions sterling for domestic purposes, he is frank enough to say, what everyone must feel, that India is not doing enough.

Will "The Englishman" produce a comparative statement of the contributions of India and the Dominions and let us see on what it bases this perpetual booming of the Dominions' contributions as an example for India? Is it really stupidity or wilful dishonesty that inspires the propagation of this absolutely unfounded claim on behalf of the Dominions, which have not contributed one-tithe of what India has given to the war.

The Allahabad High Court.

One of the last public acts of Lord Hardinge was to open the new High Court of the newly-created province of Behar and Orissa. It has fallen to the lot of Lord Chelmsford within a short space of time to open the new buildings for the High Court of an older province. The opening of the new buildings was attended with the happy circumstances that this is the year of the jubilee of the High Court and that the Viceroy, at whose hands the ceremony has been performed is "the first Viceroy who has been a member of the English Bar." Having been a member of the legal profession, his Excellency naturally selected for special emphasis that portion of the address of the Judges of the High Court in which the bar was referred to as an integral part of the Court itself. His Excellency augured "from the harmony which prevails between the bench and the bar in Allahabad that the administration of justice here runs smoothly and well." We have no doubt that the information on this point placed before the Viceroy was based on actual facts, though to judge from the comments made by the Allahabad "Leader" the state of things is not quite so rosy as his Excellency was led to believe.

Some Criticisms.

After stating that the new buildings will satisfy the requirements of the Court our contemporary proceeds:

"What is to be hoped is that there will be a corresponding improvement in the work of the Court. It is idle to say that our High Court compares favourably with the Calcutta or the Madras High Court. It is weaker. There are complaints that the qualities of patience and courtesy are less in evidence on the bench than they should be, while criminal revision petitions receive shorter shrift than they might. .. . That honest justice is administered we make no doubt, but their lordships know at least as well as smaller men, that it is not less necessary that confidence should be produced that justice is done in all cases and that no party suffers on account of impatience or insufficient attention on the part of judges."

It is also suggested that there is room for the strengthening of the bench by recruitment from trained and experienced members of the bar of conspicuous ability of whom there are several at Allahabad.

The Channel Tunnel.

Mr. Asquith gave an encouraging reply to the Channel Tunnel deputation which waited on him in mail week. Though he did not commit the Government to any change of policy towards the project he did say that the opposition of the Government would have to be reconsidered in the light of the war. The surprise of his speech, however, was that it made public for the first time that the Committee of Imperial Defence, when directed to reconsider the strategical aspect of the question, reported in July 1914,—just before the outbreak of the war,—against the scheme.

The View of Lord Wolseley.

The main military objection to the tunnel has been based on a memorandum which Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley presented to the Joint Select Committee of 1883 and in the light of our experience during the war it is interesting to know that Sir Garnet believed that a tunnel would introduce a new element of danger, which could not be removed except by the creation of an army fully equal to that of France. He added:

"I am sure the people of England have no intention of imposing such a fearful burden upon themselves." He declined to recognise any analogy between a Channel Tunnel and a tunnel through the Alps, and as to safeguards, he very much doubted the possibility of making certain of being able to flood the tunnel in case of emergency. He argued that the nation in possesion of the Calais end need only land a few thousand picked infantry at Dover during the night, or send them through the tunnel, to seize the works at our end, and he thought it might be done by treachery.

After the last two years most of us would hardly agree with these arguments, but apparently the Committee of Imperial Defence,—or a majority of them,—agreed with them a month before the war broke out.

INDIA'S AID AND HER POSSIBILITIES.

WHAT IS BEING DONE AND MIGHT BE DONE

The following extract from a letter of a high Government official,—whose name we are necessarily precluded from divulging,—which we have been permitted to see, will be read with interest:—

"The Bombay Chronicle," recently remarked on the services rendered by India for the war; certain criticisms having appeared in "Truth," and elsewhere, accusing India of not taking her full share to help in the war. I doubt if these critics realise India's contribution in the matter of war munitions. It would astonish many people to know the amount and variety of military stores and equipments which the several Military Supply Departments,—especially the Ordnance and Supply and Transport Corps have sent overseas to our forces in France, Egypt, East Africa, Arabia and Mesopotamia, most of which have been produced or manufactured in India by Indian labour. To give one single instance. In one War Depot some two million articles have passed through one section of the depot for the forces in the field; all of this clothing has been made up in India, and much of it from raw materials produced in India and manufactured by India Mills.

A talk with the manager of the Bombay Woollen Mills would prove an "eye-opener" of what our Indian industries are doing for this war. It is a very great mistake to belittle what India is doing for the war. No doubt India could and should do much more; and doubtless would do if shown how to do it! As a responsible official, I have seen what Indian firms are doing for the army in the war. Government and the people of India owe much to the great help rendered by the business communities of this country. They have responded admirably to all calls made on them. I think much more could be done if we had in this country something like a Minister of Munitions to co-ordinate the business brains and firms for military needs. There is too much over-lapping in Military Departments; and too much waste of energy. What we want in India, and the want will increase as the war continues, and difficulties will get greater, is a Lloyd George or a M. Thomas. I strongly urge the immediate need of utilising the best business brains of India for military purposes.

DISASTROUS FAILURE OF ZEPPELIN RAID.

TWO AIRSHIPS BROUGHT DOWN.

TWO ZEPPELINS FELLED.

AIRSHIPS VISIT NORTH COUNTIES.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile airships crossed the north-western coast last night and bombs are reported to have been dropped at several places in the Northern Counties.

No reports as to the casualties or damage have been received.

LATER.

It is officially stated that in last night's raid bombs were dropped in Yorkshire and Durham. One airship was brought down in flames off the Durham coast.

Another airship dropped bombs in the North Midland countries. It was repeatedly attacked by aeroplanes and guns, and appeared to be damaged, but apparently succeeded in effecting repairs near the Norfolk coast. It then proceeded East at high speed, but was attacked nine miles out at sea, at the height of 8,000 feet, by four naval aeroplanes and an armed trawler, and was brought down in flames at 6-45 in the morning.

The casualties and damage due to the raid are believed to be slight.

AIRSHIPS' AIMLESS WANDERINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The air raid occurred at midnight. Some airships apparently lost their bearings and wandered aimlessly.

"FOOD FOR BELGIUM" TRICK.

HUN SMUGGLERS' ENCOUNTER WITH BELGIAN OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.

In consequence of the frequent smuggling of "food for Belgium" to Germany, the Belgian customs officers and civilians searched trains at the frontier and confiscated cartloads of pigs and bacon.

The Germans on the other side of the entanglements stoned the Belgians and German sentries intervened. One smuggler was killed and many Belgians were wounded.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

REPATRIATION OF WAR PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Hope announced that it was understood that Germany had accepted the British proposal to repatriate British and German prisoners of war in Switzerland if they were totally unfit for military service.

AMERICA'S WAR PROSPERITY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The remarkable war prosperity of America is shown by the income-tax returns for the year, which are thirteen and-a-half millions sterling, compared with eight millions last year.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

Hostile airships visited the North Counties on Monday night. One airship was brought down in flames off the Durham coast and another nine miles out at sea.

The Roumanians have retired from the Alt and Torpolos a little eastward. Violent engagements are occurring in the direction of Smardicasa.

The Serbians repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack on the Cerna front with sanguinary losses. There has been violent reciprocal artillery firing north of Monastir.

The French and Serbians have carried by assault Hill 1050, which is a most important strategical point.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith assured the House that the renewed submarining was engaging the unremitting attention of the authorities and all possible steps were being taken to deal with it.

GREEK SITUATION.

ROYALIST OFFICERS' THREAT.

OPEN TALK OF A MASSACRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A telegram from Athens says a friend has warned Reuter's correspondent that he had better remove to some unknown address till after December 1st. Apparently the correspondent figures in royalists' list of undesirables.

He does not seriously believe that there will be trouble but royalist officers openly talk of a massacre if the Allies have recourse to force.

ADMIRAL FOURNET WARNS THE KING.

VENEZELIST MERCHANTS PROMISED PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A telegram to "The Times" from Athens says Admiral Fournet had an audience of the King and drew the latter's attention to the gravity of the situation. Admiral Fournet subsequently visited the Venezelist merchants, to whom he had promised protection.

Two hundred additional blue jackets have arrived in Athens.

BRITISH FRONT.

CONTINUOUS SHELLING IN YPRES REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A British communiqué says there was continuous heavy enemy shelling Northwards of Ypres. Our casualties were small.

We exploded a mine South-East of Souchez and consolidated a crater, where we repulsed three bomb attacks.

ENEMY DISPERSED WEST OF PUISSIEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

General Haigh last night reported that our artillery dispersed the enemy infantry westward of Puissieux.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON SOMME AND MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 27.

This afternoon's communiqué reports the usual cannonade on the Somme and in the Douaumont sector and calm elsewhere.

A French aeroplane successfully bombed aerodromes at Guizaucourt and Matigny.

Last night's Paris communiqué stated that no events of importance had occurred.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN TRENTINO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

An Italian official announcement reports torrential rains in the Trentino.

The enemy on the Carnia front violently bombarded our positions in the Degano, But and Chiarzo Valleys.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

THREE BOYS BURNT TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

A fire broke out at 3 a.m. to-day near Bahan police station in a Burmese rest house. Three lads aged 11, 13, and 15 were burnt to death. The police think the lads left a light burning when they went to sleep; for a lot of smoke accumulated and the boys were partly suffocated, and when the building was ablaze they were unable to get out.

The Governor-General has fixed the 7th February as the date for the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

RESISTANCE TO ENEMY ADVANCE IN WALLACHIA.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENTS NORTH OF ZUMNITZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—We have retired from the Alt and Torpolos a little eastward.

Violent engagements are occurring in the direction of Smardicasa.

LATER.

A Russian communiqué says:—The retiring Roumanian detachments are utilising the natural features of the country in resisting the enemy's advance in west Wallachia.

After crossing the Danube at Zumnitza the enemy occupied positions on the River Vide between Valeni and Rusendewade.

ROUMANIAN ARTILLERY RESCUED.

OBSTACLES TO ENEMY ADVANCE BEYOND ALT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

An Amsterdam message to "The Times" says that a German correspondent telegraphing from Falkenhayn's Headquarters admits that the Roumanians succeeded in rescuing all their artillery from Craiova, including the heavy guns.

The special correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" on the Roumanian front reports that the further advance of the Germans beyond the Alt may be delayed owing to the condition of the roads.

ENTIRE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

HAVOC BY CYCLONE SOUTH OF CHINGLEPUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CUDDALORE, Nov. 26.

The havoc caused by the cyclone amongst men and cattle in the villages between Chingleput and Cuddalore is serious. Reports have been received of destruction of entire villages. The heeds have submerged fields and some big buildings have been blown down by the hurricane. Numerous corpses of men and animals were seen floating down the stream.

TINDIVANAM, Nov. 27.

Ten people were killed in the town by the recent cyclone. From reports which come from outside it appears that in nearly every village there were deaths; in some as many as 60. From conservative estimates it looks as though the deaths would run up to a thousand or more. One man said: "We picked up over 25 bodies next morning in the fields not only of women and children but also of strong men."

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

In connection with the recent cyclone the "Swadesh Mitran" writes that it has received reliable information that the loss to life and property on this account in Pondicherry has at least been equalled in the neighbouring district of South Arcot where in the taluq of Tindivanam alone over 400 deaths have been reported so far; and the houses in the Stuartpet Criminal Settlement have all been blown over. It is believed that it will take a fortnight more to restore the road traffic in this district and the "Swadesh Mitran" urges that the Madras Government should depute a special commissioner immediately to visit the spot and administer relief and that a public relief fund should also be started.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Information received by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, from Cuddalore and Negapatam ports show that other southern ports have suffered very little.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 249, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

2nd-Lieut E Bruce, Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders).

Lieut F W L Norton Fagge, I A R O.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt S H Killick, South Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut C H Blackford, Royal Warwickshires.

BULGARS SANGUINARILY REPULSED.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS NORTH OF MONASTIR.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN DIHOVO REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Serbians repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack on the Cerna front with sanguinary losses. There has been violent reciprocal artillery firing north of Monastir.

The Italians continue to advance in the hilly region of the Dihovo on our left wing.

HILL 1050 STORMED.

MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGICAL POINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A Serbian official statement says:—The French and Serbians have carried by assault Hill 1050 which is a most important strategical point.

The German troops *d'elite*, who were defending the hill, had been instructed to hold it at all costs. Several counter-attacks were launched irrespective of the losses, but were repulsed.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

An Italian Macedonian communiqué says: Our troops are breaking down the stubborn resistance of the enemy. We have captured two heights south-west of Nizopole.

METHODS OF POLITICAL AGITATION.

DR. T. M. NAIR'S ADVICE TO NON-BRAHMIN YOUTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

At an entertainment given by the Dravidian Association to the Dravidian graduates of the year, Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court presiding, Dr. T. M. Nair delivered an interesting lecture, in the course of which he said it was absolutely necessary that non-Brahmins should sink all their differences and work as one man for the advancement of the community. In the past non-Brahmins had been kept educationally depressed and it was the advent of the British which emancipated them.

Dr. Nair warned his hearers against mixing up in political agitations of a violent and intemperate kind. He was himself a worker in the field of Indian politics and the methods that he favoured were methods of men like. A. O. Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Sir William Wedderburn. In India at the present day there was a great need for remembering the advice of men like Hume and Dadabhai Naoroji. It was absolutely wrong to assume a threatening attitude towards Government. If they set about their work in a constitutional and law abiding manner they were sure to gain their end. At the same time, Indians should never forget that progress meant progress of all communities in the land and not progress of any particular community alone. India might be likened to a naval fleet which, however powerful it might be, had to steady its pace in order to keep together all the various units.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ESCAPES FROM JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Alam Gazi a notorious dacoit who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in connection with the Patuakhali dacoity was confined in the Presidency Jail. He has, however, managed to escape from the jail unnoticed by the warders and jail authorities. The police are on the look out for him.

A notification published at Mahe by the authorities strictly prohibits the sale on exchange of Government coins in excess of their face value. The violation of the order is liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to 5,000 francs or with both.

The third session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians will be held in Madras on the 27th, 28th and 29th December.

TABLES TURNED ON PIRATES.

RECAPTURE OF SHIP WITH HUN PRIZE CREW.

AN INCIDENT IN THE ATLANTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Admiralty says:—The following incident is interesting as showing what occurs when the Germans depart from their ordinary practice of sinking all ships encountered.

A submarine on the 13th instant placed a prize crew on board the Norwegian steamship Order, Newport for Gibraltar, and proceeded with their usual piracy with regard to other ships.

The Order subsequently departed for Germany, but was recaptured by a British warship despite attempts to blow her up and brought to a British fort. The prize crew were made prisoners.

RENEWED HUN PIRACY.

MR. ASQUITH'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith assured the House that the renewed submarining was engaging the unremitting attention of the authorities and all possible steps were being taken to deal with it.

ITALIAN STEAMER'S ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A telegram from Marseilles says a steamer, which has arrived, picked up a wireless message from the Italian line Duca degli Abruzzi, which was attacked by a submarine in the middle of the night but escaped in the darkness.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have unanimously decided to make a representation to the Government of India protesting against the use which has been made of the Defence of India Act in the case of Mrs. Besant and others and urging the establishment of such safeguards as exist in the United Kingdom for the investigation of cases of internment, etc., under the Act by a Committee of a judicial character.

(Continued from column 6.)

12, from Jebel el Hella to El Fasher and back, landing at Abiad on the out and return journeys, that by Captain E. J. Bannatyne, on May 17, to find Bir Meleit, a flight of over eight hours—a very remarkable performance under local flying conditions—during which his propeller was hit by a bullet when flying at a low altitude; and Lieutenant J. C. Slessor's flight over El Fasher on the morning of May 23, which also brought the first news of the victory at Beringia, and in the course of which he was slightly wounded.

TRANSPORT AND WATER SUPPLY.

The peculiar difficulties of transport and water supply incident to this expedition are thus described:—

"Two outstanding difficulties, largely interdependent one on the other, were connected with the transport service and water supply. The northern (Dudia) road between El Obeid and Nahud proved impracticable owing to the absence of water along it. Between Nahud and Um Shanga, a distance of over 100 miles, the only reliable water supply was that stored in the Tebeldi trees. These are hollow trees of great girth which, from time immemorial, have served the natives of the region as reservoirs for the storage of water, which is collected during the rains against the needs of the dry season. The trees supplied sufficient water for a small force, but required constant refilling, which involved the employment of special camel-convoys and considerable manual labour.

"Between Um Shanga and El Fasher wells are more frequent, but during the advance they were found to be usually over 200ft. in depth, very narrow, and requiring constant repair. At all posts the men were on continuous fatigue duty drawing water. At Um Kedada and at Abiad, before the final advance on El Fasher, work on the wells never ceased by day and night for four days, during which time 1,800 transport and riding camels were watered and over 12,000 gallons drawn for carriage with the force."

DARFUR CAMPAIGN.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

SIRDAR'S DESPATCH.

A despatch received by the Secretary for War from General Sir Reginald Wingate, Sirdar and Governor of the Soudan, describing the military operations in Darfur, in which only units of the Egyptian army were engaged, was published in mail week. The expedition, which regained 150:000 square miles of new territory to the Soudan, was carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel P. V. Kelly, 3rd Hussars (attached Egyptian army), with 2,000 troops of all ranks, and is described by the Sirdar as "a military feat of some distinction."

"It will be realised (the Sirdar writes) that a most careful and comprehensive organisation was required to convey some 3,000 men, with stores, guns, aeroplanes, and other bulky equipment of a modern expeditionary force, from the base at Khartoum (500 miles by rail from the nearest seaport) to railhead 428 miles distant and thence across a desolate tract of roadless country, almost barren of food supplies and served by half a dozen local water centres, for nearly 100 miles, and there to occupy a stronghold defended by a numerically superior and fantical enemy, armed with modern rifles and of no mean fighting spirit. That this was accomplished without a hitch or set-back of any kind is due to the excellence of the preliminary staff arrangements, to the fine qualities of leadership possessed by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and his subordinate commanders, and to the splendid fighting spirit and endurance shown by all ranks of the expeditionary force under the very arduous conditions inseparable from a campaign during the summer months in the Soudan."

RISKS TAKEN.

The occupation of El Fasher was entered upon by a bold decision in May, though greater certainty of success would have been afforded by the employment of a considerably larger force than was permitted by the existing (dry weather) conditions of water supply and transport.

"The question was whether under these existing conditions, which enabled us to pin the enemy down to his chosen place of concentration, we could bring up a sufficient force of all arms (and supply it from railhead 400 miles distant) to defeat the Sultan's army and to occupy his capital, without risk of a reverse or an inconclusive battle, which might entail a rapid and disastrous retreat. I decided that an advance on El Fasher during the full moon in May offered a reasonable prospect of the rapid attaintment of our aims, and fully justified the risks inseparable from the enterprise. My opinion was further strengthened by the knowledge, which was communicated to me shortly afterwards, that the French military authorities in Wadai would be prepared to co-operate to the full extent of the limited means immediately at their disposal, an undertaking which was very amply discharged by the French occupation of Dar Sula, which was effected soon after the entry of our troops into El Fasher."

Colonel Kelly's force, marching in two columns by separate routes, reached Meleit on May 18. Camp was struck on the 22nd, and in difficult hilly country, where there was much concealed ground and scouting was both difficult and dangerous, large bodies of enemy horsemen were encountered from the outset. At 10 30 the enemy were observed to be occupying a strong position about 2,000 yards from the British troops, which were formed in square. The enemy debouched with great rapidity and advanced in great strength.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH SQUARE.

The assault was delivered with great desperation—many of the attackers falling within ten yards of our firing line,—but after the square had been in action some 40 minutes the enemy's ranks were seen to waver, and at this moment Colonel Kelly ordered the "advance" to be sounded. Our counter-attack was executed in a most orderly manner but with great dash, our infantry being well supported by the artillery, whilst the Maxims advanced with the line. In a short while the enemy were broken, and fled in disorder, leaving our troops in undisputed possession of the field.

The enemy's casualties amounted to over 1,000, out of a force of 3,600 riflemen, besides a number of spearmen and auxiliaries. The British losses were one British officer severely wounded, two Soudanese officers slightly wounded; and of the rank and file, two killed, three died of wounds, and 18 wounded. Colonel Kelly, says the Sirdar, pays a warm tribute to his officers, and to the steadiness and discipline of the troops, who throughout were most skilfully supported by the guns. To these factors Colonel Kelly ascribes the credit for "this signal victory won over a numerically very superior force in what was distinctly a soldiers' battle." The booty taken in this battle consisted of four guns, 55 000 rounds S.A.A., the whole of the local plant for the manufacture of gunpowder, and 400 rifles.

The operations were greatly assisted by a flight of the Royal Flying Corps, in regard to which the Surdar says:—

"Amongst the most noteworthy flights may be mentioned that by Lieutenant F. Bellamy, on May

(Continued in column 5.)

TATA IRON WORKS.

DIRECTORS' REPORT ADOPTED.

SIR DORAB TATA ON THE FUTURE OF THE COMPANY

The annual general meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the Navsari Chambers, when Sir Dorab Tata, the chairman of the Company, presided. There were a large number of shareholders present. The report of the Company has already been printed in these columns.

Sir Dorab Tata said:—

Before addressing you on the motion for the adoption of the Report, I must perform the melancholy duty of expressing the sincere regret of my colleagues and myself at a great loss suffered by the Company by the death of Mr. Gordhandas Khatau. He was connected with this Company from the date of its establishment and even before, and his clear-headed and business-like advice was often of the greatest help to the Board. I am sure you will all share the Board's feelings in this matter.

RECORDS ESTABLISHED.

This is the tenth ordinary meeting at which the Directors have the pleasure of meeting the Shareholders of the Steel Company, and the first over which I have had the privilege of presiding. I feel that this is not one of those ordinary occasions when Shareholders attend to complete a legal formality, to hear a little more about the Report, adopt it and then go home because all is over except the payment of dividends. I have to-day to do something more than move the adoption of the Report which needs no explanation. The year has been one of marked prosperity and we have established records in our history in many directions. Our production has been the highest so far recorded, and our costs the lowest. We have succeeded in giving more and more satisfaction to our customers and yet we have obtained record prices for our products; and our profits have been such, as the Directors hope, will be found satisfactory. I do not think therefore that those who have profited so amply, perhaps unexpectedly, those who look forward to at least three more years each making a fresh record, will waste their time and ours in inquiring into the minute details of these profits.

But still there may be some amongst you, not without misgivings about this prosperity and its continuance for any length of time. They may with some show of reason say that the prosperity has been achieved in the season of war; that the Company may be demoralised by its bumper earnings into neglecting accustomed economies and disregarding rising costs; that the war itself may prepare a catastrophe by causing a famine of imported material necessary for our manufactures; by the prohibitions on exports of our products needed for the State; by the growing strangulation of shipping facilities which limits the foreign market for the Company's products; by driving buyers of steel to seek substitutes and thus limiting the future home market for steel; by the tightening of the money market and thus impeding the mobility of stocks; by holding up ready goods because railway facilities are required for military purposes.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

Our Jeremiahs were not without reason for their fears. There was enough malignity in the war as it progressed to break the Steel Company to pieces, but for certain compensating factors—elements which they did not take into their calculations. The Company's finished products were steel goods made out of the steel from open hearth furnaces which are a German speciality, and to work which German workmen accustomed to those furnaces had been held in the first instance indispensable by the Company's experts. Soon after the outbreak of the war, all these men were interned in Ahmednagar. How then was the Company to make its steel? How could it have any rails or joists to sell without the open hearth working? To what uses could the monthly production of pig be put, if not consumed in the open hearth? What was the Company to do with its ore, fuel and flux? What market was there for the foundry pig iron, if India were cut off from its chief markets, by the absence of shipping? What could be done when Government money failed, and railways and public works and local bodies stopped all their construction work? These were the problems that confronted those concerned with the welfare of your Company at the outbreak of the war. In a very short time, the skill of the management and your engineers had already replaced the Germans with British Americans and Indians. But when steel and iron came to be in demand, at good prices, other difficulties presented themselves. Without Silica bricks, magnesite bricks, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, cranes, lathes, rolls, imported material and imported plant, neither furnaces nor mills could be kept running. That they run, as they have run for the 27 months of the war, at profit, instead of loss, with hope and courage instead of demoralisation, is the story of the other factors which the war has brought into play, but it is also the story of the skill and insight of the management and your engineers—and if you permit me to put it that way—the story, also, of the foresight and sagacity of your Directors. Ferro-manganese was stocked in 1913, for two or three years' supply; orders for Silica bricks were placed in England, America and Japan, and steps had been taken before the war to experiment with local clays; Roll-manufacturing had been continued in spite of failures and discouragement; ferro-silicon had been ordered in time from the United States; spare skilled men were imported, and Indians were being continually trained. You know the result—not only record production and profits for the Company; but the salvation of the country from a famine of steel, the gratification felt by a benevolent Government, that the infant industry which it had wisely tended but not pampered had shown filial piety in the hour of danger. The Steel Company does not pretend to be the only one employed in the service of the State for munitions. Railway workshops, engineering shops, mill workshops have all worked up into shells the steel supplied by your Company. But the Tata Company supplied the indispensable base; it volunteered its service and "made good"; it readily accepted from the State lower prices than ruled in the market. I have said enough to explain to you that the Steel Company does not wish to see the war prolonged to earn large profits, which are already being threatened by adverse factors brought into play by this very war. Our own silica bricks are not ready: our stocks of them are being rapidly depleted; our English bricks are prohibited except to an insignificant number, the Japanese bricks are a year behind time. Our foreign Ferro is exhausted; and if we had not been able to make our own Ferro, there would have been trouble. English rolls cannot be imported except occasionally. It is only the Company's making of its own rolls that has been the saving of India for steel. With very few rolls importable, very little steel could have been made, and you would have earned very little profit; but even if an ample supply of rolls had been obtained at the present prices, a calculation made for me shows that Rs. 30 per ton would have been added to the cost of steel. If we had *imported* Ferro-manganese, then basing our calculation on prices at which your Ferro was sold a few months ago, rupees ten per ton would have been added to the cost. English and American steel-makers are paying fabulous prices for ore and coal; the Steel Company would have to do the same if its founders had not shown the sagacity of safeguarding it with large reserves. Some people have grudged the Company the high prices obtained, on the plea that the Company's costs have not been raised by the war. They overlook the fact that it is entirely the foresight of the Company in providing large reserves of material; it is its enterprise in making its own bricks and rolls and Ferro that has saved it from the burden of the swollen costs of makers in Europe and the United States. Its profits this year are, I may say, due partly to luck; but only partly so. They are emphatically not an unearned increment. Will shareholders turn aside from this picture, to dwell on some small oversight here or some seeming defect there? Or, would they prefer to survey with me the prospect that lies before them to realise what it will be like when the extensions are completed?

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

A peep into the years to come is generally a personal matter, and I prefer to put it forward as nothing better than a personal impression. For me, the future of the Steel Company is bright with hope and promise of service and profit. But that promise is conditional on the Company learning the lesson of its ten years' existence. What is that lesson? Examine the costs that were low from the beginning; compare them with other costs that required gigantic efforts to reduce; inquire why some costs have stayed immeasurably higher than they should be for your comfort and mine. If you do, you will conclude with me that we need an up-to-date plant, large outputs, unstinted employment of expert skill and experience, great goodwill or free markets, diversification of the staple products, simplification of problems, elbow-room to management and advisers, confidence between Directors and Shareholders. If this condition be complied with, there is no reason why the aggregate war-profits should not be equalled, if not bettered, after the war. What matter if prices go down, as long as costs go down also? Remember that sales will be assured for your much larger and much more varied products; remember that the interest of large shareholders, of the Military, of Railways, of the Engineering Trade of the country, and of subsidiary industries are being enlisted in your success.

I have tried to portray to you what the future will bring forth on the assumption that the projected extensions will be made; and I see nothing to prevent their being proceeded with at once. The services of Mr. Perin whom you had the privilege of meeting and hearing a few weeks ago, have been engaged for four years. The Company itself hopes to manufacture most of the new plant from its own material; the necessary skull, tools and money have been arranged for.

Bumper earnings, production 30 per cent. above original design, costs lower than ever before, and capable of further reduction by extentions; ready and willing markets capable of yet more expansion because of the diversification of product; diversification made possible by these extentions; order-book full to bursting, overflowing into 1917, and, for some products, far into 1918—this is a story obviously interesting to Shareholders. But the Shareholders are only one organ of the whole body corporate—the organ which, by providing a substantial portion of the Company's capital, has made possible its own prosperity and that of the other organs of the Company.

AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION.

But into the story may be read, and ought to be read, the activities of the other organs of the Company—the experience and possibly the genius of your engineers; organization by your management; the zeal, skill and resourcefulness of your operating staff; the brain and diligence of your sales and other departments; and the continuous concern of the governing bodies about the health and content of your towns and camps and their sanitation and recreation—this multitude of human relations, co-operations, hopes, fears form the circulating system of the Steel Company. These human relations have been established in a human way. Directors do not wait for deputations to see to the establishment of hospitals, segregations in epidemics, drainage of towns and camps, motor bus service, postal, telegraph and police amenities, comfortable house accommodation, entertainments for the population, etc. Though much remains to be done, much has been done; and further steps forward are being investigated. Your Sales Department might have used the strength of positions given to it by the War, to drive customers crazy with the formula, "Take it or Leave it." Instead, it gives timely warnings to customers of impending scarcity, guides them with reasoned views of the future of prices, adapts manufacture whenever possible to urgent needs, with the result that a working alliance has been established unconsciously between the Engineering Trade of the country and the Steel Company. Your Company ostentatiously eschews the policy of monopoly on the one hand, and the cut-throat policy of cutting prices on the other. It recognises that there are obligations imposed by the nobility of its birth; and in this matter of discharge of obligations, as in the other matters of production and profiteering, the Company's good luck has enabled it to surpass expectations.

Born of the zeal of Government for the development of industry and of the passion in the country, and particularly of the passion in this great city to see a national steel industry, the Steel Company enlists the interest of all races and sections of the public;—It is looked to by the Military, Public Works, Railways, the Engineering Trade, house-builders, for a continuous supply; it gives occupation, health and comfort to all races. Nationalism, for once, is not a symbol of antagonisms of hatred; the Steel Company, in its own small way, is an international institution, and so far as it is national, it is a national cement, Kols, Goriahs, Sontals; Kutchis, Marathas, Pardesis, Pathans, Chinamen; Brahmins, Kayasthas, Dheds, Engineers and Chemists and clerks from Bengal and the North country jostling with comrades from Southern India. One condition, and only one is exacted,—efficiency. That condition is not always fulfilled; but the policy is that where it is fulfilled, men rise rapidly. Schools, technical schools and colleges, and research in connexion with the Institute are all being seriously considered.

Let me be careful not to overrate the work of the Steel Company. Other people, built in a heroic mould, had pioneered the way for it. One name in particular, that of Mr. Heath, the friend of Charles Dickens, comes up immediately to mind. His work in the Madras Presidency, years ago, may not be known to all. But my handsome acknowledgments are due to the Bengal Iron and Steel Company who have all along blazed the path for its comrade, and whose relations with the Steel Company are those of fellow-voyagers on the sea of industrial development.

I began by saying that this is not an ordinary occasion for our ordinary meeting. We are shareholders of the Steel Company, but we are primarily men:—men meeting, under the shadow of a great human catastrophe,—the great devastating unending War. I have tried to avoid speaking on contentious aspects of this war, hoping that the tale of conditional prosperity, and of the human purposeful, soulful activities of the Steel Company, should provide adequate material for one speech. That tale was implied in the Report before you; really the Report, carefully read, scintillates with it. I trust that it is an agreeable history; and that you will adopt the Report which reveals it.

I move the adoption of the Report.

MR. DUMASIA'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said:—Before I offer any criticism of the report of the Directors which has been submitted to this meeting, I should like to express my regret that Sir Ratan Tata is not here to-day and my very genuine sense of relief and thanksgiving that he has been spared from falling a victim to the attack of the enemy on the high seas. The sentiment is one which is so generally reflected by those present that I need not dilate upon it; but I think it would be a graceful act if we were to give expression to our feelings by something more tangible than a mere vote or verbal record, and I suggest that this company should present a sea-plane to the Admiralty as a thanks-offering for the escape from death of Sir Ratan Tata and the other passengers and crew of the Arabia.

I turn to the business before us and ask you at the outset to be assured that I am here as no embittered critic, but as one profoundly interested in the welfare of the Company and anxious that the Directors should know the views of a section of the shareholders which is quite large enough to demand an attentive hearing.

The Company is now in the ninth year of its existence and those shareholders who have held the shares of the Company from its commencement have had to wait seven long years before they could get the first dividend on their ordinary or deferred shares. During the past year the Company and its operations have attracted the attention of the public to a very remarkable extent. It was rumoured that the Company had made colossal profits and that a very large dividend would be paid. The shares thereupon began to rise in value, speculation in the market followed, and it was not uncommon to hear speculators boast that they had the means of knowing the inner workings of the Company and had been able to obtain private information in regard to its profits. Meanwhile the shareholders had no information as to the working of the Company, as to the contracts it had made, or the dividends they could expect. Then came the proposal from the Board of Directors that the Agents' Commission should be increased. It was pointed out at the meeting held to consider that proposal that it was premature in view of the fact that the shareholders had not for years earned any dividend, that the extension scheme had not been finally decided upon, and the profits not ascertained. The shareholders, however, after certain discussion allowed the Agents' Commission to be enhanced and it is a matter of regret that the shareholders have not been treated in the same way as have the Agents. It is not a pleasant reflection that the Registrar of Companies may have this, among others, in mind when he wrote in his annual report that "A year's experience as Registrar has impressed me with the great powers of the firms who act as 'Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers' of Companies as contrasted with the very small powers of the usual Indian shareholders who are, for the most part, too ignorant to know how to protect themselves."

The Report now before the meeting is reticent on those very points upon which the shareholders legitimately expect to be informed.

DISTRIBUTABLE PROFITS MINIMISED

It can fairly be argued without doing any injustice to those responsible for the record and for the balance-sheet that every offer has been made to minimise the distributable profits. Out of a profit of some Rs. 68,29,000 less than Rs. 28,64,000 are carried to the depreciation and other funds. The balance of preliminary expenses to the extent of Rs. 341,000 and odd is also met from the profits of the business of this year instead of writing off only a portion in the said preliminary expenses, as is usually done, and the Directors are in an extraordinary hurry to provide for income-tax to the extent of Rs. 2,34,000 which has to be paid not this year but next year.

It is upon these cardinal facts that I wish to base the superstructure of my comments. I think that most of those present will agree that, in view of the unprecedented boom in the trade and the phenomenal rise in the prices of iron and steel, the profits for the year are unsatisfactory and far below what had been expected. It may be said that our expectations were too optimistic. If that argument is advanced by the Directors it must recoil upon them for nothing but their policy of silence is responsible for the miscalculation. To prevent similar disappointments in future, I think it is worth while considering whether the opening of the Company's depots in Bombay and other centres in India would not divert the stream of profits from the pockets of middlemen and merchants.

WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES.

For many years during which there was no profit the shareholders endured their fate with uncomplaining fortitude, confident that the cloud of their misfortune would in future show a silver lining. Now that the war has brought prosperity to the Company the shareholders expect their patience to be rewarded with liberality and they very naturally feel that they now have a right to command a consideration for their views. I do not say that the dividend is in itself unsatisfactory, but by a judicious distribution of profits it might have been made much better. For example, the liberality which has been displayed in the appropriation of the various funds might more equitably have been applied in distributing the dividends. This argument is supported by the fact that the balance of preliminary expenses has been wiped off this year as against only half a lakh devoted to that purpose last year. This expenditure of 2¼ lakhs could have well been spread over 1916-17. An even greater amount Rs. 2,34,000 has been provided for income-tax in future and for this new departure at the present time it would be difficult to find any justification whatever. In a year of great prosperity, but with the prospect of bad times to come, such an appropriation might not only be condoned but approved by the shareholders.

At the head of page 4 in the report the Directors warn us of a further increase in charges for depreciation of Reserve Funds in the year's account. I take it this means that if we have been chastised with whips this year we shall be chastised with scorpions in the future, and that outlook becomes all the less attractive when it is realised that the report discloses nothing of the prospects of profits or of the proportion of the distribution of funds on various counts to be made in the future. In that respect the Directors seem carefully to have avoided an excellent opportunity of giving detailed information about the new scheme. We received a confidential circular yesterday. Its perusal leaves us not wiser but sadder. It tells us nothing new and leaves us in the region of doubt and difficulty as to the future prospects. They have missed another opportunity in not telling us anything worth knowing about the 10,000 employees at the steel works. It is upon these men and women that the prosperity of the Company to a very great extent must always rest, and the shareholders have a right to know what steps have been taken for the moral and material welfare of that large staff.

UNFAIR AND ARBITRARY.

I have one more point to bring before you. It will be seen under the head of stock and stores in the balance sheet that whereas the value of some articles is calculated at cost price the value of pig iron and steel products is calculated under the market rates. At what per centage below the market rates have their calculations been made and why is there this attempt to minimise our assets? The report is of course for the period ending 30th June, a fact which its belated appearance may have caused some of those present to forget. If the report had been issued in July it would be possible to understand this depreciation of assets; but during the past five months our products have been sold and prices have gone up and not down. I maintain that this under estimate of the pig iron and steel products is both unfair and arbitrary.

Beyond this I have no criticism to offer, but I would emphasise that the shareholders have shown confidence in the agents by increasing the amount of their commission and they still continue to show their confidence by sanctioning the extension scheme. This confidence cannot be one-sided. The Directors and Agents must take the shareholders into their confidence and the report alone shows that they do not do this at present, and their policy is lacking in candour in their dealings with the shareholders.

Mr. J. K. Tarachand said some of the shareholders would like to know whether a letter which had appeared in a morning paper was due to nothing more than the ebullition of an unsuccessful employee. A frank repudiation from the chair of the statement made therein would be very helpful to the shareholders.

Sir Dorab Tata said he had listened with great attention to Mr. Dumasia's speech under the impression that he was going to make a proposition, but he had only made a statement to which, he need not reply; also he had made some remarks to which for obvious reasons, he had nothing to say. In the body of his own speech he had embodied some remarks which he hoped would give the contradiction to what fell from Mr. Dumasia.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Dividends were then declared as recommended in the report, namely, 6 per cent. on preference shares, 15 per cent. on ordinary shares and 180½ per cent. on deferred shares.

Messrs. Narottam Morarji and Mr. A. Tana were reappointed Directors.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company and J. A. Dalal were reappointed Auditors for the next year. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

INCREASING RATES FOR COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is announced that cotton dealers, mill-owners and Japanese merchants, are holding a meeting this week to consider what steps should be taken to put a check to the every-day increasing rates of cotton. If such a state of affairs will continue one does not know where this rise will stop. It is therefore essential in the interest of trade in particular and the public in general that an unwarranted rise should be put a stop to, to avert the crisis that might come one does not know when. It is true that these are war times and the prices of all commodities are bound to be exceptional. So far as forward contracts are concerned one does not know when the crash will come. Sir Shapurji Broacha is to be congratulated and deserves public thanks for setting a courageous example in putting a stop to forward transactions, so far as deferred shares are concerned. The cotton dealers have now opened their eyes to this abnormal increase in cotton rates. The same is the state in the cloth market. The merchants are blinded by the frenzy of speculation. May I suggest that the Government should now interfere and put a stop to all forward transactions during war-time and limit the trade to ready goods only. This will avert a commercial crisis which every level-headed man knows, will occur all of a sudden.—Yours, etc.,

VASANJI MULJI.

55, Morarji Goculdass Market,
Nov. 28, 1916.

MILITARY PATHANS IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One is so much troubled and disgusted at the behaviour of Pathans in military employment, constantly travelling through the Poona Express. It has become an additional constant nuisance to the 3rd class passengers and none can travel from Poona to Bombay or from Bombay to Poona undisturbed by these Pathans. At any station, when one leaves his seat for any purpose or for fresh air, he finds his seat usurped by them. All arguments, remonstrations and wrangling prove fruitless against the argument always set forth by them that they were military men and would brook no inconvenience. One day, a Pathan blocked the gangway by lying across from one bench to another and allowed none to go across. When one would do so, the Pathan felt himself disturbed and would use his own force to hold his own. Sometimes, when no room is found for them, by force they push the others aside. Will the Railway authorities direct their attention to this?—Yours, etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

A Bill to amend the law relating to local self-government in the Central Provinces and also a Bill to amend the law relating to sanitation and to make better provision for the public management of villages in the Central Provinces are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

MR. TILAK AND THE "MADRAS MAIL."

EDITOR SUPPLIED WITH COPY OF CHIROL WRIT.

Mr. B. G. Tilak has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Madras Mail" in reply to the latter's letter which appeared in our issue of Monday:—

POONA CITY, Nov. 27, 1916.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter dated 20th instant, in reply to my letter dated 18th instant to the printer and publisher of your paper

I send you herewith a copy of the plaint which I have filed against Sir Valentine Chirol. This will supply you with the knowledge which you say you had not of the particular statements complained of by me and which will be found to be substantially the same as published by you. You can do what you like after this knowledge.

For obvious reasons I cannot further discuss the matter with you.

As for the publication of the correspondence between us you may do so in your paper provided you also publish along with it my plaint against Sir V. Chirol.—Yours, etc.,

B. G. TILAK.

COPY OF WRIT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

King's Bench Division.
"Writ" issued the 27th day of October, 1915.
Between Bal Gangadhar Tilak ..... Plaintiff
and
Sir Valentine Chirol and
Macmillan & Company Limited ...Defendants.

STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

1. The plaintiff is a native of the Empire of India who has devoted a great part of his life to the politics of his native land. The defendant Chirol is a journalist and the defendant Company are publishers and booksellers.

2. In the year 1910, the defendants falsely and maliciously printed and published or caused to be printed and published of and concerning the plaintiff in a book entitled "Indian Unrest" the words set out in the next paragraph hereof.

3. "In 1893, some riots in Bombay of a more severe character than usual gave Tilak an opportunity of broadening the new movement by enlisting in its support the old-anti-Mahomedan feeling of the people. . . He started an organization known as the "Anti Cow Killing Society" which was intended and regarded as a direct provocation to the Mahomedans who, like ourselves, think it no sacrilege to eat beef. In vain did liberal Hindus appeal to him to desist from these inflammatory methods. (Page 43).

"With the help of the brothers Natu, who were the recognized leaders of Hindu orthodoxy, he (meaning the plaintiff) carried his propaganda into the Schools and Colleges in the teeth of the Moderate party and, proclaiming that unless they learned to employ force the Hindus must expect to be impotent witnesses of the gradual downfall of all their ancient institutions, he proceeded to organize Gymnastic Societies in which physical training and the use of more or less primitive weapons were taught in order to develop the martial instincts of the rising generations." (Pages 42 and 43).

"He (meaning the plaintiff) must have had a considerable command of funds for the purposes of his propaganda, and though the doubtless had not a few willing and generous supporters, many subscribed from fear of the lash which he knew how to apply through the Press to the tepid and the recalcitrant, just as his Gymnastic Societies sometimes resolved themselves into juvenile bands of the dacoities to swell the coffers of Swaraj." (Page 59).

"For three or four years the Tai Maharaj Case, in which, as executor of one of his friends, Shri Baba Maharaj, a Sirdar of Poona, Tilak was attacked by the widow and indicted on charges of forgery, perjury, and corruption, absorbed a great deal of his time, but, after a long and wearisome proceedings, the earlier stages of the case ended in a judgment in his favour which was greeted as another triumph for him, and not unnaturally though, as recent developments have shown, quite prematurely, won him much sympathy, even amongst those who were politically opposed to him." (Page 49).

"The Tai Maharaj case came up once more in September on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court on appeal against the decision of the lower courts. It was contended on behalf of Tai Maharaj, the widow, that her adoption of one Jagzanath was invalid owing to the undue influence brought to bear upon her at the time by Tilak and one of his friends and political associates, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, who were executors under the will of her husband. Shri Baba Maharaj. Mr. Justice Chandavarker in the course of his judgment reversing the decisions of the lower courts, said that on the one hand they had a young inexperienced widow, with a right of ownership, but ignorant of that right, and led to believe that she was legally subject to the control of the executors of her husband's will as regarded the management of the estate which she had by law inherited from her son, prevented from going to Kolhapur even to attend a marriage in a family of relations, and anxious to adopt a boy from Kolhapur as far as possible. On the other hand they had two men of influence learned in the law (meaning the plaintiff and the said Khaparde) taking her to an out-of-the-way place ostensibly for the selection of a boy, and then, as it were, hustling her there by representing that everything was within their discretion, and thereby forcing her to adopt their nominee. In these circumstances they came to the conclusion that the adoption was not valid, because it was brought about by means of undue influence exercised over Tai Maharaj by both Tilak and Khaparde.

"Mr. Justice Chandavarker is a Hindu judge of the highest reputation, and the effect of this judgment is extremely damaging to Tilak's private reputation as a man of honour, or even of common honesty." (Page 340).

"What Tilak could do by secret agitation and by a rabid campaign in the Press to raise popular resentment to a white heat he did. . . The inevitable consequences ensued. On June 27, 1897, on their way back from an official reception in celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Mr. Rand, an Indian civilian, who was President of the Poona Plague Committee, and Lieutenant Ayerst, of the Commissariat Department were shot down by Damodhar Chapekhar, a young Chitpavan Brahman, on the Ganeshkhind Road. No direct connection has been established between that crime and Tilak. (Page 48).

"In reply to the Magistrate who asked him why he committed the murder, Kanhere said:—

"'I read of many instances of oppression in the "Kesari," the "Rashtramat," and the "Kal," and other newspapers. I think that by killing sahibs (Englishmen) we people can get justice. I never got injustice myself nor did any one I know. I now regret killing Mr. Jackson. I killed a good man causelessly.'"

"Can anything be much more eloquent and convincing than the terrible pathos of this confession? The three papers named by Kanhere were Tilak's organs. It was no personal experience or knowledge of his own that had driven Kanhere to his frenzied deed, but the slow persistent poison dropped into his ear by the Tilak Press. Though it was Kanhere's hand that struck down a good man causelessly," was not Tilak rather than Kanhere the real author of the murder? It was merely the story of the Poona murders of 1897 over again." (Pages 61 and 62.)

The abovementioned words beginning at "In reply to the Magistrate" were published as aforesaid in relation to the murder by the said Kanhere of one Jackson at Nasik on or about the 21st day of December, 1909.

4. The said words meant and were understood by those who read them to mean that the plaintiff had organised the "Anti-Cow-Killing Society" for the purpose of insulting the Mahomedan portions of the population of India and causing strife between them and those natives by whom the cow is regarded as sacred and thereby bringing about civil disturbances and serious riots. And that plaintiff for the purpose of causing the Hindus to take up arms against his Majesty the Emperor of India and enabling them to do so successfully had founded so-called "gymnastic societies" at which young Hindus were taught the use of arms and induced to believe it to be their duty to employ them against his Majesty. And that the teaching which he gave or caused to be given to the members of the said societies was of such an evil and demoralizing character that with his approbation the members of some of such societies formed themselves into bands of robbers who committed murder and robberies with the object of obtaining money to give to him for use in his political campaigns. And that in order to obtain moneys for such use he also blackmailed reluctant Hindus and others by means of his own newspapers and his great influence in the Press. And that in the Tai Maharaj case the plaintiff was charged with the three criminal offences of forgery perjury and corruption and that he was guilty of such offences and that, although acquitted during the earlier stages of the criminal proceedings, he was convicted of the said offences at a later stage thereof, and that the plaintiff corruptly and dishonestly for the purpose of pecuniary aid to himself had deceived Tai Maharaj, who was a young and inexperienced widow, as to her legal position and rights by undue influence for the purpose aforesaid had prevented her from carrying out her own desires and then, by such influence, and with such purpose had forced her to adopt a child chosen by him; and that in the matter aforesaid the plaintiff had acted dishonourably and dishonestly and for the purpose of pecuniary gain to himself and abused his office of executor. And that there was in fact a direct connection between the plaintiff and the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst but that the authorities were unable to prove that such a connection existed although aware of its existence, and also that it was proved that there existed an indirect connection between the plaintiff and the said murders and that he was guilty of them. And that the said Kanhere in committing the murder of Mr. Jackson had been urged and induced to commit his crime by matter contained in the newspapers named, and that the said three newspapers were owned by or under the control of the plaintiff for some length of time immediately before the said murder was committed, and that the plaintiff had written or published or caused to be written or published in the said newspapers, for the purpose of causing such crimes to be committed, matter alleged to be contained in the said newspapers which had urged and induced the said Kanhere to commit the said murder, and that the plaintiff was thereby morally guilty of the murder of the said Jackson.

5. Many copies of the said book called "Indian Unrest" have been sold by or on behalf of the defendants and it still has a large circulation in the United Kingdom and in the Empire of India and elsewhere and is still being sold and offered for sale by or on behalf of both the defendants. A translation of it in Marathi has already appeared in Kolhapur and the defendants intend unless prevented by the injunction of this Hon. Court to continue the publication and sale of the said book and to issue further editions thereof.

6. By reason of the premises the plaintiff has been injured in his credit and reputation and brought into public odium and contempt.

And the plaintiff claims:—

1. Damages.
2. An injunction restraining the defendants their servants and agents from publishing selling circulating or causing to be published sold or circulated the said book containing the matter aforesaid or any other book or edition of the said book containing similar libels.

EDWARD F. SPENCE.

Delivered this 15th day of November, 1915. by Downer and Johnson of Salisbury House London Wall in the City of London Solicitors for the plaintiff.

DARING DACOITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

FREE FIGHTS WITH VILLAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

A daring dacoity was committed on Friday night in Gujranwala City, near the Chauk, the shop of Lakhmi Das, a cloth merchant, being broken into. A policeman who was present on his beat raised an alarm and before any one could come to his help he was attacked by the thieves and beaten till he became unconscious. The shop was then ransacked and booty carried away in a hackney carriage.

ANOTHER DACOITY.

The report of another dacoity has come from the village of Jamrot Gora Nika near Jatta, Upper Jhelum Canal Bridge, on the outskirts of British territory and the Maharaja of Kashmir's dominions. The raiders were Pathans, who were working on the canal works and were well acquainted with the rich men of the neighbouring villages. In this instance, they picked out the house of Doola Shah. The Pathans, who were some twenty in number, entered the house with lighted torches and began to belabour the inmates of the house, including women and children, demanding the keys of the safe, which they proceeded to ransack.

An alarm being raised, they fired a few shots from the pistols, with which they were armed, to frighten the villagers who came to the rescue of the family. A general fracas took place with the result that one villager was shot dead on the spot and one raider was killed outright. The remaining dacoits took to their heels, but three of them were overtaken, having been badly hurt in the affray, and were secured. A report was at once made to the police, who immediately arrived on the spot and took the three wounded raiders into custody.

It is stated that the booty carried off at this dacoity was worth Rs. 10,000.

RAJA OF FARIDKOT'S WAR GIFTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

His Highness the Raja of Faridkot in his speech at a State banquet expressed a desire to present two motor ambulance cars for the use of wounded soldiers, to place Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor for the purposes of the war and to present Rs. 5,000 to Lady O'Dwyer's Comforts for Troops Fund.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON PIECE-GOODS DEALERS' TORTUOUS METHODS.

HARILAL KESHAVLAL, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. KESHAVLAL HATHIBHAI & Co., 2. RANCHHOD MAHSUKH & Co. .....Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

This suit was brought by the firm of Harilal Keshavlal & Co., to recover moneys alleged to have been advanced to the defendant firm of Keshavlal Hathibai & Co.

The defendant Keshavlal contended that the plaintiff firm as well as the firm of Ranchhod Mahsukh & Co., were partners of the defendant firm of Keshavlal Hathibai & Co., and that the alleged advances were no more than partnership capital, and he counterclaimed for dissolution and winding up of the partnership and for accounts. He further contended that the firm of Ranchhod Mahsukh & Co. ought to be unpleaded. The firm of Ranchhod Mansukh & Co., was accordingly made defendants No. 2.

The story for the first defendant was as follows:—He alleged that the firm of Keshavlal Hathibai & Co., was formed to trade in grey dhoties. That branch of trade in the Bombay market was controlled by an association and under the rules of that association no member of it could carry on business in partnership with a shroff or a broker or an officewalla. Both the plaintiff firm and the second defendant firm were shroffs and could not, therefore, appear as members of a firm trading under the rules of the association. It was clear that no merchants dealing in that species of piece goods could expect to do any business at all unless he were a member of the association and conformed to its rules. Failing to do so he would be immediately and effectively boycotted. Both the firms of Harilal Keshavlal & Ranchhod Mahsukh supplied up-country constituents with that class of commodity on commission on a fairly large scale. They conceived the idea that it would be much more profitable if they were to open a grey dhotie goods shop of their own under the association and so make profits directly as dealers in the goods as well as on commission for supplying their own goods to their up-country constituents. Accordingly the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm sent for Keshavlal Hathibai, who was their cousin and nephew respectively, from his native place. He was put in possession of the intended plan, viz., that he and a man called Harjiwan Pragjee, who was supposed to be experienced in this line of business, should be put forward as sole partners in the firm of Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co., dealers in grey dhoties under the association and its rules. Neither of these nominal partners had any money at all, but the capital of the business was to be contributed by the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm in equal proportions upto the amount of Rs. 20,000, and they were to be partners in the concern to the extent of 4 annas each. In pursuance of that arrangement a partnership deed was drawn up on 7th June, 1911, in which the partners stated were only Keshavlal Hathibhai and Harjiwan Pragjee, and their shares were 11 annas and 5 annas respectively. The 11 annas share included the two four annas shares of the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

Nothing more was done until the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm, towards the close of the year 1912, became uneasy. The vagaries and speculative tendencies of Harjiwan Pragjee appeared to them to bring the business into great risk. They lost all confidence in him and believing that at any time he might tamper with his sole nominal partner Keshavlal, they described to have their position made more secure than it was under the nominal partnership deed of 1911. They, accordingly, employed a pleader to draft a partnership on the following lines. The firm of Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co., was shown to consist of three partners, viz., the plaintiffs, whose share was 4 annas, the second defendant firm, whose share was also 4 annas and Keshavlal Hathibhai, whose share was put down as 8 annas. That included the 5 anna share of Harjiwan Pragjee but his name was not mentioned in the deed. Harjiwan being dissatisfied with those arrangements withdrew from the partnership in April 1913, and he gave notices in the vernacular papers and sent notices to the plaintiffs as well as the second defendant firm. After that the business of the firm went on nominally in the sole name of Keshavlal Hathibhai until disputes arose in 1914, at which period the firm had indented for goods of great value upon S. Narayen & Co., and the market going against them had refused to take delivery. Upon that in October 1914, S. Narayen & Co. served a notice on Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co., but expressly naming under it the plaintiff and the second defendant firms. Both the plaintiff and the second defendant firms repudiated the liability and the plaintiff firm filed this suit.

The case for the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm was shortly that Keshavlal being a poor relative they were disposed to start him in business with an experienced man as his partner and that their only relations with the firm of Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co., were thenceforward those of financiers.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that the only question to be answered in the suit was whether the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm were partners in the firm of the first defendant company. The real contest had lain between S. Narayan & Co., and the plaintiffs and the second defendants. S. Narayen & Co., were creditors of the firm of Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co., to a large extent. But inasmuch as, according to the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm, the only surviving partners of the firm of Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co., was Keshavlal, a penniless man, the firm of S. Narayen & Co., was vitally interested, in supporting Keshavlal's contentions, that the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm were the real, though latent partners.

TORTUOUS AND UNFAIR METHODS.

The theory of the case upon which the first defendant relied appeared to be on the face of it anticedently probable and entirely in accord with what his Lordship's experience had taught him in the common practice and the ordinary method of traders in the Bombay market of the class to which the parties in the suit belonged. Nothing was more common in the courts than suits, in which the partners, who were believed to have been partners and with whom the public had traded in that character, when the business turned out unprofitable, repudiated all liability and claimed to have been nothing more than financiers of the firm. Until partnerships were made compulsorily registrable by law, it would be impossible to put any check upon, much less stop the most unsatisfactory and expensive kind of litigation. It was obvious that, assuming the first defendants' theory be generally correct, cunning and dishonest men, first having hatched a plot of the kind would thereafter be likely so to manage all their accounts as to support whichever conclusion they desired to have established in the event of a dispute. Merely then as a theory of the practice of men engaged in trade in the Bombay market and their love of tortuous and unfair but secure methods, on its very statement the story of the first defendant appeared likely to contain the truth of the matter. It really was almost impossible for a great many dealers and dealers on a very large scale in that market to hold a straightforward course and carry on all their business dealings in the broad light of day. Their one idea appeared to be always to have a door left open for escape from just liability, and their ingenuity, in providing means of that kind, was almost limitless. For example in the present case it was practically admitted that had Keshavlal and Harjiwan remained true to the original compact, the general public, thus defrauded about the connection of the really solvent partners, in the event of the business being broken down, would have had, no chance whatever of any remedy.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT"

But when rogues fall out, sometimes honest men come by their own; and it was a happy circumstance that the plaintiff, the first defendant, and the second defendant and Harjiwan Pragjee all happened to be about as bad as each other and as unscrupulous. There had been thus a split in the camp and the evidence given by Keshavlal and Harjiwan had been of great assistance to the only honest person with any substantial interests in the case viz., Rajaram Sukaram of the firm of S. Narayen & Co. What had happened was perfectly obvious. As soon as S. Narayen & Co., began to press the real partners and the only solvent partners in the firm of Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co., the plaintiffs in pursuance of their preconcerted plans at once put the law into operation against the nominal sole surviving partner of the firm Keshavlal Hathibhai. It was quite likely that they thought that the suit would go happily through on the basis of collusion and they would thus have a judicial decision, showing that there never had been a partnership between them and Keshavlal, with which to meet the suit of S. Narayen & Co. Defendant No. 1 was not, however, so amenable.

SUIT DISMISSED.

His Lordship then dealt at great length with the evidence and depositions of the witnesses called on both sides and held that both the plaintiffs and the second defendant firm were partners in the firm of Keshavlal Hathibhai & Co. The plaintiff's suit was accordingly dismissed with costs and his Lordship allowed the first defendant's counterclaim.

Decree was accordingly made for the dissolution of the partnership as and from the first defendant's written statement and thereafter referred to the Commissioner for taking partnership accounts, the shares of the partnership to be first 4, 4, 3 and 5 annas share. Costs and further directions reserved.

Plaintiff's attorneys: Messrs. Amin and Desai.

First defendant's attorneys: Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

Second defendant's attorneys: Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai & Co.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

A MORTGAGE SUIT.

STAY OF EXECUTION OF DECREE GRANTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI AND OTHERS, Appellants and Plaintiffs *v.* SHARAFALLY MAMOOJI AND OTHERS, Respondents and Defendants.

This was a motion brought on by the respondents calling upon the appellants to show cause why there should not be a stay of execution of the decree which the appellants-plaintiffs got in the High Court and against which they (respondents) are appealing to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—"A certificate has been granted for the admission of an appeal in this case to the Privy Council, and according to Rule 13 of O. 45, notwithstanding the grant of a certificate, the decree appealed from shall unconditionally be executed, unless the Court otherwise directs, on special cause shown by any party interested in the suit. The plaintiffs ask that the decree appealed from should be allowed to be executed, they giving security for the due performance of any order which the Privy Council may make. On the other side, the defendants ask stay of execution, they giving security for the due performance of the decree appealed from, or any order which the Privy Council may make. The position of the plaintiffs is no doubt rather unsatisfactory, for it was contemplated at the time of the execution of the agreement for sale, the specific performance of which has been ordered, an agreement which was entered into in July, 1908, that a mortgage outstanding for Rs. 1,25,000 should be paid off, and that the property should be conveyed free of incumbrances. The time mentioned in that mortgage for redemption was the 15th of October, 1910, but owing to the disputes between the parties the agreement for sale was not carried out and the plaintiffs had to enter into a fresh mortgage with a new mortgagee for the earnest money of Rs. 88,000, which has been deposited by the defendants was not sufficient to enable the plaintiffs to redeem the outstanding mortgage. Under the agreement the defendants had to pay 4½ per cent. on the outstanding purchase money, they being in possession of the property and taking the rents and profits, while the plaintiffs had to pay 7½ per cent to the new mortgagee. It is said that the time for the payment of the new mortgage has expired, while during the pendency of the suit the plaintiffs have had to pay Rs. 3,780 by way of interest in excess of the interest they have been receiving year by year from the defendants. On the other hand, the defendants urge that if the agreement is now specifically performed before the appeal to the Privy Council is heard, one moiety of the costs which were estimated at Rs. 4,000 would have to be borne by them, and if the Privy Council reverses the decree of this Court, there would have to be a reconveyance at a cost of another Rs. 2,000 to be borne by them. The plaintiffs are willing to give security for the costs of such conveyance and reconveyance. There is, however, another point in favour of the defendants' application, which is not mentioned in the affidavit and that is that there has been since 1909 a contract by the defendants to sell a portion of the property at Rs. 125 a square yard to one Ramji Bhagwan that will have to be carried out, if the decree of this Court is at once executed. Taking into consideration all the circumstances we are of opinion that it will be just and proper in this case to stay execution of the decree, provided the defendants give security for Rs. 10,000 to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary in respect of any extra interest which the plaintiffs have been obliged to pay or may be obliged to their mortgage, costs costs in the appeal."

Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the respondents-defendants.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the appellants-plaintiffs.

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FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PATHAN MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Justice Kemp and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR V. ASGARKHAN GULAMALIKHAN.

The accused was charged with committing the murder of one Mariam, a Pathan woman and one Abdul Samatkhan by stabbing them with a penknife at 7-45 p.m. on the 5th of October.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. V. V. Phadke appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswala defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these: One Jokhanabi came to Bombay about six months ago with her son, two daughters named Kulsum and Mariam and her son-in-law (Kulsum's husband). They were all beggars. About 3 or 3½ months ago Mariam was married to a Pathan named Abdul Husein Fazal. Shortly after, however, Mariam was enticed away by the accused, in consequence of which her husband Abdul Husein Fazal assaulted her mother, brother and sister. For that assault Mariam's husband was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Afterwards Mariam came back to stay with her mother, brother and sister and the accused also stayed there as a boarder. All of them resided in a room at Guzarni Bazar. Sometime after, however, the accused was turned out and was forbidden to approach their room. The accused, however, insisted on Mariam running away with him, and on the 4th of October, when he met Mariam's sister Rania in the street, he gave her a four anna piece and asked her to go and fetch her sister Mariam. Next day he persuaded her mother to let Mariam go away with him. The same night he went to Mariam's room at about 7-15 p.m. and persuaded her to run away with him. As she did not consent to do so, he stabbed her with a knife. One Samatkhan who was in the next room went to her assistance and he also was stabbed by the accused who then ran away and disappeared.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

Information was given to the Police and on the night of the 6th of October at 9-45 p.m., the accused was seen at Bori Bunder among a body of recruits about to leave Bombay. There the accused was arrested and later on he made a confession to the Police. He took the Police to a shop from where he had purchased a knife for 8 annas the previous day and he also took them to a shop where he got the knife sharpened for two pice. There was evidence also that as his knee was not alright, he went to a bonesetter to have it set on the 6th of October. Before the magistrate who committed him to the Sessions, the accused made the following statement:—"Mariam was in my keeping for about three months. I saw her misconducting herself and reprimanded her. As she did not listen to me I stabbed her with the penknife. Abdul Samat was the man with whom Mariam had been misconducting. I saw him with Mariam and I stabbed him also with the same knife and in the same place viz in Abdul Samat's room. I have nothing further to say."

STATEMENT IN COURT.

In his statement to his Lordship and the Jury, the accused stated "I confess that I have committed this offence, but Mariam was also guilty of misconduct. When I returned home that evening, I was drunk. Next day I was to join my regiment. I went to Mariam's room. There was no one in the room. I stood near the room. Then I heard a woman's voice from the opposite room. As there was no one near I was surprised to hear that I identified that voice as that of Mariam's. I pushed open the door of that room and found that Mariam and Samatkhan were misconducting themselves. When they saw me they began to run away. As I saw them in that condition I lost my head and committed the offence."

The defence was that the offence was committed but as there was grave and sudden provocation, the offence was the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of murder of Mariam against the accused, and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Abdul Samatkhan against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to be hanged.

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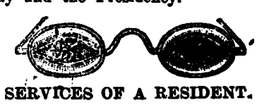

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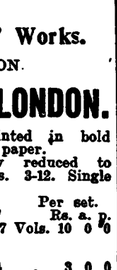

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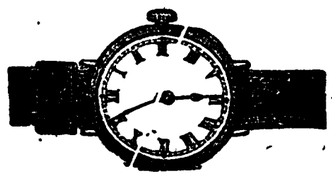

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MESOPOTAMIA.

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STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Answering Lord Midleton, in the House of Lords on Oct 31, Lord Derby made a full statement on the position in Mesopotamia.

Lord Derby, said he was prepared to give full information, but if he did not give statistics on particular points, the sole reason was that they might be of assistance to our enemies. As to the improvement which had taken place in the condition of affairs in Mesopotamia since the War Office took over the task, the following telegram which had been put into his hand just before he came to the House, had been received by the Colonial Office from Sir Godfrey Collins, at Basra, dated October 29:—"Without exaggeration Basra presents a hive of industry with American hustle and British adaptability. A port has been created and a town erected. The last five steamships cleared in 12 days. Each troopship emptied on arrival. Supply situation well in hand. No necessity for anxiety." The difficulty had been that of getting supplies up the river from the base to the advanced posts. Shortly before the recess he had said that it would be towards the end of October before an improvement could be shown; but while what had been accomplished up to the present time fell far short of the attainment of perfection, such orders had been given and such preparations made as would, when they had been executed, bring matters as near to perfection as was possible in such a region. General Maude had written to the Quartermaster-General:—Colonel Grey has taken over the inland water transport and I hope we shall now get a move on. I was and am at Abadan, where we have a dockyard for putting barges together, and there will be a steady output of them. The square-ended barges sent out have proved practically useless as they could not pass through the Narrows. General Maude added:—"We had a windfall yesterday in the arrival of a ship from Singapore, which brought a couple of stern-wheelers and some barges which were not expected, and these will help to speed up matters. Barges are what we want most." More barges were already on the way out, and a steady stream of supplies had begun to arrive. The letter continued:—"The supplies of ordinary stores are going along well. The quantity accumulated here is very gratifying." The difficulty which existed in regard to labour it was hoped would be overcome by the 'about corps promised from India.

QUADRUPLED SUPPLIES.

On July 20, the date on which the War Office took over the control, the average tonnage carried daily up the river was 222 tons. On September 14 that had been increased to 365 tons; by October 9 it was 680 tons; and it was expected that by October 31 it would be 860 tons, or, in other words, that the quantity carried daily up the river would have been quadrupled since the War Office had taken charge. The supplies which had been sent out included 4,800,168 rations of preserved meat, 3,925,380lb. of biscuits, 1,378,665 tins of condensed milk and 2,155,787 lbs. of lentils. According to the report of General Scott who was sent out to supervise these matters, ample supplies had arrived at Basra on September 22; no difficulty was anticipated in getting from India the supplies of forage required; reserves were gradually accumulating at the advanced supply depots; and the troops were getting full rations with few exceptions. The report added that the situation was improving and would continue to do so. The principal items only were mentioned in the reports, but there was no reason to believe that there was any shortage in other descriptions, although there was a slight shortage in alternative supplies, and as a consequence the men could not be offered a choice between one article of diet and another. At present the force was being fed on fresh meat, but arrangements were being made for future supplies of frozen meat. He believed that both the European and the Indian troops were on full rations.

MUNITIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

In the opinion of the military authorities the quantities of munitions sent out were in every way ample. A large additional quantity of motor transport was available, and would be sent out if assurances were received that it could be used there. As far as was known all the horses that were required were in Mesoppotamia, and by strengthening the veterinary department it was hoped to keep the horses and mules in good condition. Clothing had been sent out to meet the needs of both British and Indian troops during the winter. More than 17,000 tons of ordnance stores and clothing had been sent from this country to Basra since July.

In compliance with the request made that the War Office would undertake the establishment and management of canteens in Mesopotamia, the necessary staff and supplies were sent out from England in July, and additional canteens had been established at Basra and for the Tigris Corps, and according to a telegram dated October 22 canteens and depots had been established throughout the principal zones of operations on the Mesopotamian front, and all was now satisfactory in that respect.

AEROPLANES AND HOSPITALS.

At one time the Royal Flying Corps in Mesopotamia had been seriously reduced by sickness and other casualties; but it had now been reinforced by experienced officers and supplied with suitable aeroplanes, and it was expected that both *personnel* and material would be available to maintain our superiority in the air there as elsewhere.

The fleet of hospital craft had been considerably augmented by using some passenger steamships for that purpose, and it was now possible to transport the sick and wounded without delay and in reasonable comfort. The number of these vessels was being increased as rapidly as possible, and men were working night and day in various shipbuilding yards in order to expedite delivery. In addition, large floating plant for purifying water was under construction and would be sent out as early as possible. An adequate number of barges with ice-making plant and workshops were being constructed and sent out; some had already been dispatched. He did not wish it to be thought that, in this particular the ideal was being approached. All that could be done to expedite matters was being done; and although he was not at all satisfied at present, he hoped that in a very short time he might be able to give a more satisfactory account of the actual delivery of the description of boats which were urgently required for the transport of the sick.

In regard to *personnel*, up to date 116 officers and 719 men of skilled trades had been sent out to Mesopotamia; 2,000 unskilled labourers and 650 skilled men had been collected in Egypt, of whom 2,500 had already left for Mesopotamia, and the Colonial Office had been approached with a view to obtaining labourers from West Africa and Nigeria. A railway board had been formed, which would act in co-operation with the Indian Engineering Association, so as to expedite the supplies of staff, plant, and material required for railways in Mesopotamia. The workshop and dockyard facilities in Mesopotamia were found to be entirely inadequate, and large additions had been made to them. Engineering stores and requirements of every description had been sent out, and steps had been taken by the Government of India to provide further re-erection facilities at Karachi.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Early in February the Commander-in-Chief in India was informed that the War Office was fully prepared to afford every assistance in regard to medical supplies and establishments in Mesopotamia or elsewhere. This led to an immediate demand for 100 officers and a number of assistant surgeons. Forty officers were sent at once from Egypt and 60 from England; all available assistant surgeons were sent, with non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Further requirements followed, and there had been sent in the form of hospital units to Mesopotamia from that date to the present five general hospitals, five stationary hospitals, one casualty clearing station, three Indian general hospitals, one Indian stationary hospital, one Indian field ambulance, three motor ambulance convoys—a total of 323 officers, 500 nurses, and 2,885 other ranks. In addition, there had been sent 509 Royal Army Medical Corps officers and 1,387 of other ranks, 52 assistant surgeons, 153 native medical *personnel*, 32 dental surgeons, 22 dental mechanics. Six hundred other ranks of the R.A.M.C were awaiting embarcation, and 50 medical officers, an additional stationary hospital, and some dispensaries were being sent.

Since the War Office assumed its responsibility large quantities of medical stores had been sent to Mesopotamia, including a base depot and medical stores weighing 41 tons, and outfits for the treatment of cases of cholera, dental outfits, X-ray outfits, and pathological outfits. A large quantity of fully-equipped medical units also were sent, with 50 tons of medical stores and 150,000 pairs of specially manufactured and thoroughly effective goggles, which were very much in demand there. To faciliate still more the supply of medical stores to Mesopotamia, a base depot of double the ordinary size, with over 80 tons of medical supplies, was being dispatched to Bombay.

THE NUMBER OF THE SICK.

It was extremely difficult to give any trustworthy figures as to the numbers of the sick. During the period April 27, 1916, to July 29, 1916, the admissions of British troops to hospital were said to have averaged 2,739, the deaths 108, and the number evacuated 1,048 per week; but these figures were admittedly incomplete. From August 5 to September 23 the complete figures of the weekly averages were:—Admissions, 1,705; deaths, 39; and numbers evacuated, 738.

The War Office had recently received a letter asking that gifts sent to the troops in Mesopotamia should consist not of clothing, but of food delicacies, cigarettes, and stationery. He hoped this showed that, in respect of other supplies, the War Office had been able to meet all demands. He did not pretend that all that might be wished for had yet been done, but he hoped that from what had been accomplished it would be realised that the War Office was determined to put matters on a sound and proper footing. A debt of gratitude was due to Sir A Keogh for the way in which he had met the medical requirements and to Quartermaster-General Sir J. Cowans and the Department who had done much by their unceasing activity and untiring desire to put the force in Mesopotamia in a similar happy condition in regard to food and supplies to that in which the same Department had been able to keep our Army in France. As far as was possible entire units in Mesopotamia were being relieved by fresh troops.

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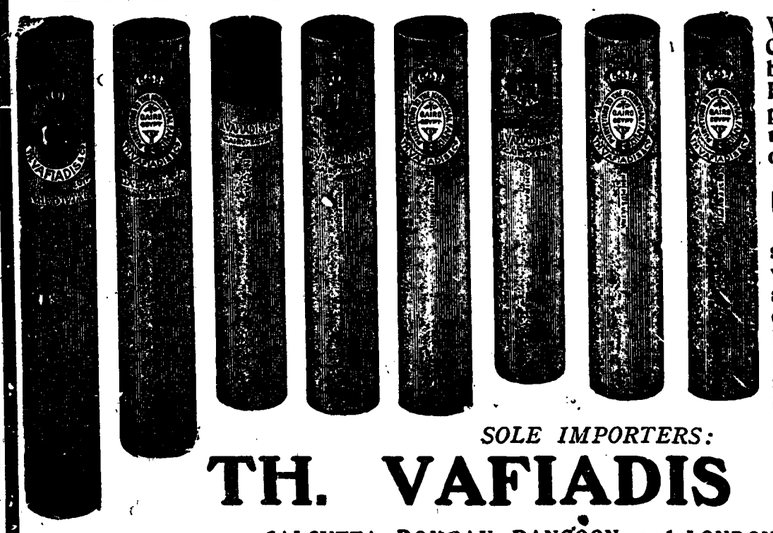

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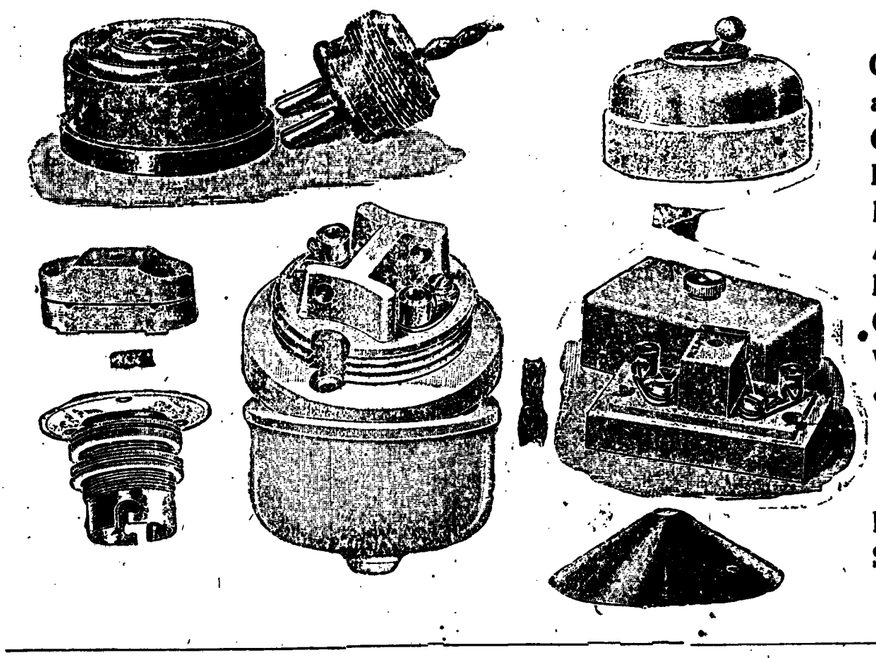

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PARI-MUTUEL AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held at Newmarket on Wednesday Oct. 18. Present: Lord Jersey, Sir John Thursby, and Mr. Arthur James, Stewards; Sir W. Bass, Lord Harewood, Sir R. W. B. Jardine, Capt Laing, Lord Lonsdale, Sir Ernest Paget, and Lord Wolverton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE PARI-MUTUEL.

Lord Jersey said there was no business before the Club except to consider the Pari-Mutuel petition referred to in the minutes. He thought the most convenient way would be for him to read to the Club the covering letter which accompanied the petition, and then to ask the secretary to read the petition itself. As these were addressed to the Stewards and members of the Club, the Stewards felt they ought to ask the Club to approve any reply which might be sent.

Lord Jersey then read the covering letter, which was as follows:

62, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

To the Stewards and Members of the Jockey Club, c. o. of Messrs Weatherby and Sons, 15, Cavendish-square, W.

Gentlemen.

We have the honour, on behalf of the signatories, to bring to your notice, and to respectfully request consideration of the same, the accompanying copy of a petition of breeders, owners, and trainers in England and Ireland in favour of the introduction on racecourses under your jurisdiction of the Pari-Mutuel system of betting.

Reasons for the drawing up of petition will be found duly set out. To them may we be allowed to add a few words of further explanation. We should not have ventured to trouble the Jockey Club with a matter of far-reaching importance, which must necessarily in the first instance be the concern of the State authorities, were it not that we desire, in the first instance, to enlist the sympathetic co-operation of the administrators of the British Turf. We ask for the Pari-Mutuel on three main grounds—that its introduction will provide revenue for assisting breeders and owners in the form of added money and premiums, for assisting State light horse breeding, and that it will assist in raising the moral tone of racing.

In seeking signatures to the original petition we found the greatest enthusiasm and support in favour of the principle among those having any stake in the breeding, owning, and training of the thoroughbred. Refusals to sign were the very rare exception, and we therefore submit that there is in existence a very strong widespread and weighty opinion in favour of the Pari-Mutuel for this country. We trust the members of the Jockey Club will recognise the existence of this opinion, as reflected by the representative signatures, by giving a sympathetic reception to the petition.

We may further add that we have been induced to proceed with this petition at a time when the nation is in the throes of war by the knowledge that there exists at the War Office a hope that racing, as in France, may be utilised in the future for assisting in raising national horse breeding from its present alarmingly serious state. The War Office views the depletion in the horse supply of the British Isles with grave concern, as shown by, Lord Kitchener's letter on the subject to the Board of Agriculture when Lord Middleton's Committee on national light horse breeding was appointed.

We maintain also that revenue from the Pari-Mutuel would go far towards reducing the constantly growing burdens on those who, as owners and breeders, are the mainstays of racing.

May we lay stress on the fact that the petitioners have no wish to embarrass the Jockey Club by their action. Their sole object is to make known to the Stewards and members the strong feeling which actually and really exists: and should the time arise for the Pari-Mutuel to come into the region of practical politics, or should the Jockey Club seek the assistance of the State in its favour, the fact will be on record that the vast bulk of considered opinion and invested capital is behind the suggested reform.

The petition with the original signatures was, we regret to say, stolen from Mr. E. Kennedy in Ireland, but a faithful record of the signatories was kept and they have been attached.

We beg to thank the Stewards for accepting the petition, and trust they and the members of the Jockey Club will give it that consideration which, we respectfully suggest, its importance demands.

We have the honour to be, yours very truly,

(Signed),
Wm. Nelson,
Walter Gilbey,
H. S. Persee,
Edward Hulton,
C. Fetherstonhaugh,
Peter FitzGerald,
E. Kennedy

The secretary read a copy of the Pari-Mutuel Petition of Breeders, Owners and Trainers to the Stewards and Members of the Jockey Club (Memorandum.—The original petition was lost at the Curragh, Ireland, when in custody of Mr. E. Kennedy, but a careful record of the names was kept and is vouched for.)

To the Stewards and members of the Jockey Club,—

Those who have attached their signatures to this petition are, it is claimed, representative in every sense, apart from members of the Jockey Club, of the general body of breeders, owners, and trainers of the thoroughbred; and they have done so in the belief that the Stewards and members of the Jockey Club will accept the fact as evidence of a widespread influential, and pronounced feeling in favour of the introduction to English racecourses of the Pari-Mutuel system of betting.

Recognition of the principle and its practical adoption are urged on the following main grounds:

(a) That revenue accruing from approved deductions on the gross volume of betting would enable stakes to be increased and substantial prizes for breeders to be established.

(b) That part of such revenue would also be available for the State for stimulating that declining light horse breeding with which the thoroughbred is inseparably associated.

(c) That the principle in operation could not fail to have healthy and moral benefit for horse racing.

The signatories believe that the time is singularly opportune for bringing this question to the notice of the Jockey Club; and, while recognising that it is one which must pass outside the mere limits of the breeding and racing world, they nevertheless suggest with the utmost respect, that its national importance more than justifies its careful and close consideration. They furthermore believe that an expression of approval, emanating from the governing body of the English Turf would be sympathetically received by the State authorities and would certainly facilitate to a large degree the acceptance by the State of the principle of the Pari-Mutuel. In this confident belief, therefore, and in the hope that the Stewards and members of the Jockey Club will give to the subject the consideration which its importance justifies, the signatories to this petition have appended their names:

(Here follows a list of names.)

Lord Jersey, continuing, said that of the signatories to the petition, about a hundred raced in England and about twenty-five in Ireland; it was therefore undoubtedly a very comprehensive list. He did not, however, propose to ask the Club in any way to discuss that evening the merits of the Pari-Mutuel system of betting. The Stewards had given the matter very careful consideration, and they were strongly of opinion that, with due respect for what was suggested in the petition, the time was certainly not opportune for such a discussion. It was evident that the signatories themselves recognised that this was a question which would involve legislation. It was also clear from their covering letter that they appreciated that it was possibly not exactly the moment to bring the matter forward. Was it likely that the State Authorities would at a time like this undertake, or even consider, a scheme which would undoubtedly promote a great deal of adverse criticism, and meet with very strenuous opposition? It was quite clear that their desire at the present time was, as far as possible to avoid any legislation of a contentious nature. That had already been shown by the way in which certain other proposals for adding to the revenue of the country had been met by the authorities. Surely it would be most unreasonable on the part of the Jockey Club even to ask the Government to consider such a question as that at the present time.

AN INOPPORTUNE MOMENT.

He also felt that this was certainly not the moment to bring Turf matters into needless prominence, especially in connection with betting. He ventured to suggest that to invite any consideration of a question like that under existing circumstances would be deliberately to play into the hands of the opponents of the Turf. It was felt, and very rightly felt, that the Government should, as far as possible, concentrate all their attention on matters immediately connected with the successful prosecution of the war, and for those reasons the Stewards could not recommend the Club to associate themselves at present in any way with a proposition such as that now laid before them. In saying that, he thought the members should make it clear that they did not record a vote adverse to the system of Pari-Mutuel betting, but he suggested that their attitude should be entirely non-committal, and that they should inform the signatories that they would be prepared to discuss that question, or perhaps it would be better to say they should not decline to discuss that question, should they (the signatories) on some future occasion wish again to draw the attention of the Club to the matter. He added that in view of the fact that the signatories had courteously approached them in the first instance before taking their petition elsewhere, it was only right very briefly to review the main points of their letter. They apparently asked the Club to consider this question for three reasons: Firstly, they suggested that the revenue accruing from a percentage on the gross volume of betting would enable stakes to be increased and substantial prizes for breeders to be established. There was no doubt that statement was correct. That was evident from what occurred in other countries where the system was in force. The same applied to the suggestion that revenue would thereby be available for light horse breeding. The immediate question, apart from other considerations, was whether that means of obtaining revenue would meet with general approval.

A DOUBTFUL PROPOSITION.

They went on to say that the principle in operation could not fail to be of healthy and moral benefit to horse-racing. It was not quite so clear what was meant by that. It would certainly be very interesting to hear the arguments which influenced the signatories in arriving at that conclusion, and to learn from them the relative morality of say, Chantilly and Longchamps as against Epsom and Ascot; but they could defer that pleasure till some future occasion. They (the signatories) explained their reason for selecting this particular time by quoting the support which the War Office had given, and rightly given, to racing as the mainstay of breeding, but he was convinced that while it was absurd to pretend that betting was not an accessory of racing, yet at the same time it would be most unwise for the Jockey Club to suggest to the State Authorities that the continuance of racing alone was not sufficient for maintaining the horse-breeding industry, and absolutely to invite them to associate inseparably betting with racing as a necessity before horse-breeding could be established on a sound basis. He suggested to the Club that it was open to question whether they would be well advised in supporting such a proposition at any time, and that it would (if the members would permit him to say so) be especially undesirable to put it forward at a moment like the present. For those reasons he asked the Club to give their approval to the following letter suggested by the Stewards as an answer to the petition.

To Sir Wm. Nelson, Bart.,
16, Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., W.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Stewards of the Jockey Club to reply further to your letter (the receipt of which I acknowledged on August 20) accompanying the petition of breeders, owners, and trainers, addressed to the Stewards and members of the Jockey Club, asking for an expression of approval of their desire to introduce a system of Pari-Mutuel betting to the racecourses of this country.

I am to inform you that the Stewards laid the petition before the Jockey Club at the meeting on October 18, and that after careful consideration the members present unanimously agreed with the Stewards in believing that this is not an opportune time to put forward a proposal on which such widely divergent views would undoubtedly be expressed. They are glad that you recognise that they could not introduce such a system on their own responsibility or authority. They appreciate your consideration in coming primarily to the Stewards and members of the Jockey Club, and since you courteously ask for their opinion they trust you will allow them to suggest that they think you would be well advised in deferring any further action for the present, without prejudice to a discussion on the merits of the proposal at a later date should you think fit to ask them again to bring the matter before the Club.—I am, dear sir, your faithfully,

E. M. WEATHERBY,
Secretary to the Jockey Club.

Lord Harewood moved, and Lord Wolverton seconded, that the secretary be directed to forward the proposed letter.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The receipt of the above letter has been acknowledged by Sir W. Nelson as follows:—

62, Pall Mall, London, S.W., Oct. 24, 1916.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter covering a letter from the Stewards of the Jockey Club. I beg to say on behalf of my co-signatories that we feel indebted to the Stewards and members of the Jockey Club for the consideration they have given to the petition signed by so many and influential people concerned with racing and breeding.

The opinion expressed that no further action should be taken for the present will, I am confident, meet with the approval of all those who signed the petition, as it does my own.—Yours truly,

WM. NELSON.

Mr. E. M. Weatherby, Secretary to the Jockey Club, 15, Cavendish-sq., W.

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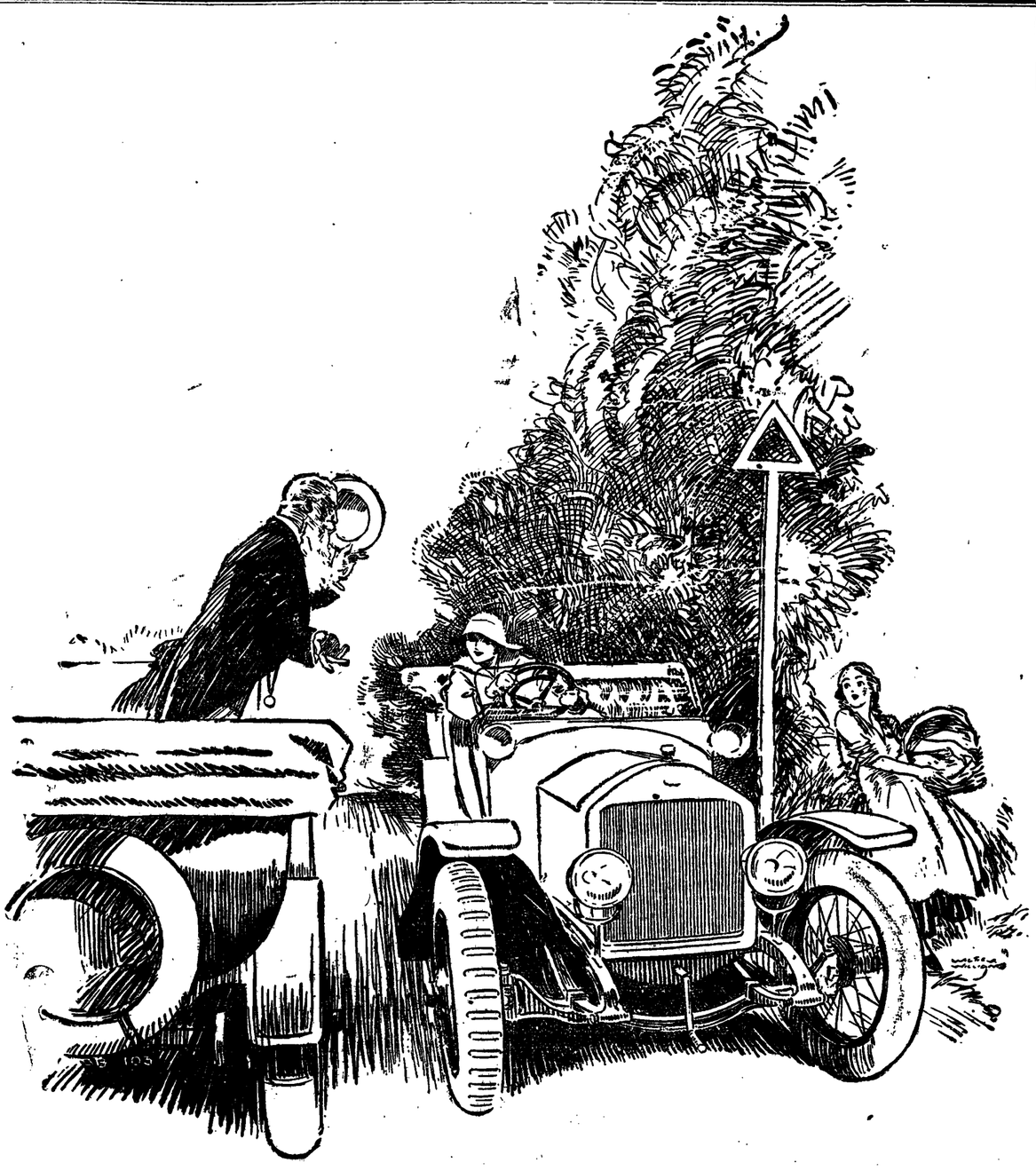

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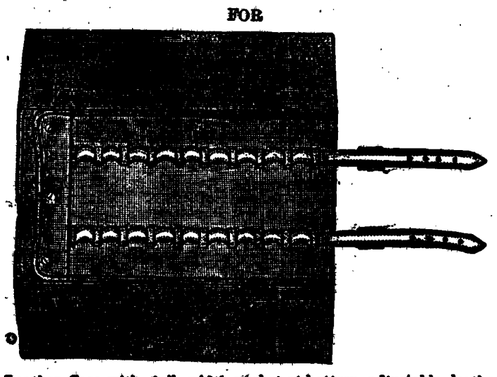

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